

POLITICAL FACTS

INCLUDING

Full Text of Republican and Democratic Platforms





Map showing result of Presidential Vote for 1912

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JUL 20 1916

ORIGIN OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL PARTIES

REPUBLICAN PARTY

The organization of the present Republican party was a direct result of the ill feeling aroused by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854. This measure repealed the Compromise act of 1820 which called for the exclusion of slavery north of 36°36'. In the northern states the opposition soon grew beyond party lines, the movement absorbing many sympathizers from the Whigs, Free Soilers, and Democrats. The men became known as Anti-Nebraska men. The first state convention of those opposing the Kansas-Nebraska act took place at Jackson, Michigan, on July 6, 1854, and there the name "Republican" was formally adopted. The party was nicknamed "Black-Republican" by the Democrats on account of its sympathy with the colored race, but the other old parties were nearly wiped out by desertions to the new standard.

In 1856, after having already been in control of the House for two years, a national convention was called at Philadelphia at which John C. Frémont of California was nominated for President on a platform opposed to slavery in Territories and in advocacy of a closer union of states. While the Republicans lost they showed decided strength.

The feeling became much more intense during the next four years, the Republicans winning many supporters and the Democrats being badly split between the radical pro-slavery element and the Douglas Democrats. Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the Republican party at Chicago, May 16, 1860 on a platform similar to the one of 1856 with the additional plank of a protective tariff.

With the election of Lincoln the Republican party has held the reins of government, with the exception of two short periods, for over half a century.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The Democratic party is the oldest of any of the national political parties now existing. Its policies may be said to have crystallized in the time of Jefferson, although the movement at first was known as the Democratic-Republican party. The name Republican was chosen in opposition to the monarchist and in favor of state's rights. The name Democrat was selected to oppose the aristocratic element and in favor of equal privileges for all. Jefferson was the moving spirit. He was elected President in 1800 and the party held control of the government for twenty-four years. During this era the Federalists, the opposing element, were vanquished. Serious dissensions however, arose in the Jefferson party after the War of 1812. A strong liberal element believed as the Federalists had, in protection, internal improvement and the establishment of a national bank. In 1824 the two wings ran separate Presidential candidates. The election was settled by the House of Representatives in the choice of John Adams the vice-presidential candidate of the liberal wing. Now virtually a separate party it selected the name "National Republican" later known as "Whig" while the strict constructionists or Jefferson following took the name of "Democrat" under the leadership of Jackson. Some writers give this as the proper beginning of the Democratic Party, 1828-1831.

After the loss of Jackson the Democratic party fell under the control of Southern enthusiasts who turned the states rights doctrine into a defence of slavery. The Kansas trouble further served to draw such leaders as Douglas outside the ranks.

In the campaign of 1860 the Democrats had two tickets in the field, the combined popular vote of which surpassed that of Lincoln who was elected by the new Republican party.

PROHIBITION PARTY

Until 1865, what may be designated political temperance depended on the use of parties as they were found to exist in the States. This localized the temperance issue, and subjected it to the whim of opponents. The time had come for the nationalization of the cause. In 1869, during a session of the Good Templars at Oswego, N. Y., a call was made for a convention to organize a "National Prohibition party." This Convention met in Chicago, September 1, 1869, with five hundred delegates from twenty States, and launched the new party. The first National Convention at Columbus, Ohio, February 22, 1872, nominated James Black, of Pennsylvania, for President on a platform declaring that as all existing political parties had proved unwilling to adopt an adequate policy respecting traffic in intoxicating drinks, therefore the Prohibition party pledged itself to maintain the principles of its Declaration and Constitution; that effective State as well as National

prohibition is the only means of suppressing traffic in intoxicants; that existing party competition for the liquor vote is a peril to the nation; dissuasion from the use of intoxicants; competency, honesty and sobriety as qualifications for office. The party has never polled more than 265,000 votes.

SOCIALIST PARTY

For historic purposes it is well to state in this connection that the last convention of the American Railway Union was the first convention of the Social Democracy of America, and was held at Chicago, June, 1897, the change of name, and, in some respect, of principles, being due to the crushing of the Union after the Pullman strike. At the national convention of the Social Democracy, June, 1898, a split occurred, one faction adhering to the colonization scheme, the other favoring political action as a working-class party. The latter faction became known as the Social Democratic Party. In July, 1899, the Socialist Labor Party divided, and one of its factions united with the Social Democratic Party in 1900, the united party taking the name of the Socialist Party. In 1900 the Socialist Party cast 87,814 votes and the Socialist Labor Party 39,739 votes.

The Socialist Party, the first in the field for the campaign of 1904, met in national convention at Chicago, May 1-6, 1904, where it nominated, May 5, as its candidate for President Eugene V. Debs, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and for Vice-President Ben Hanford, of New York.

Its platform appealed to the people as that of the only organization that is truly democratic; that other parties are false to the idea of liberty and self-government in which the nation was born, and that State and national legislatures have become the agencies of property interests.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

The formation of the Progressive Party was the outgrowth of a movement of discontent among the Republicans. Shortly after the beginning of the administration of President Taft in 1908 a number of Senators and members of the House of Representatives broke away from the alleged reactionary methods of the Republican organization and refused to abide by caucus rules. They combined with the Democrats on many important measures to the embarrassment of the "stand pat" Republicans. At first these men were known as "insurgents." Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin was the avowed leader of the faction in the Upper House.

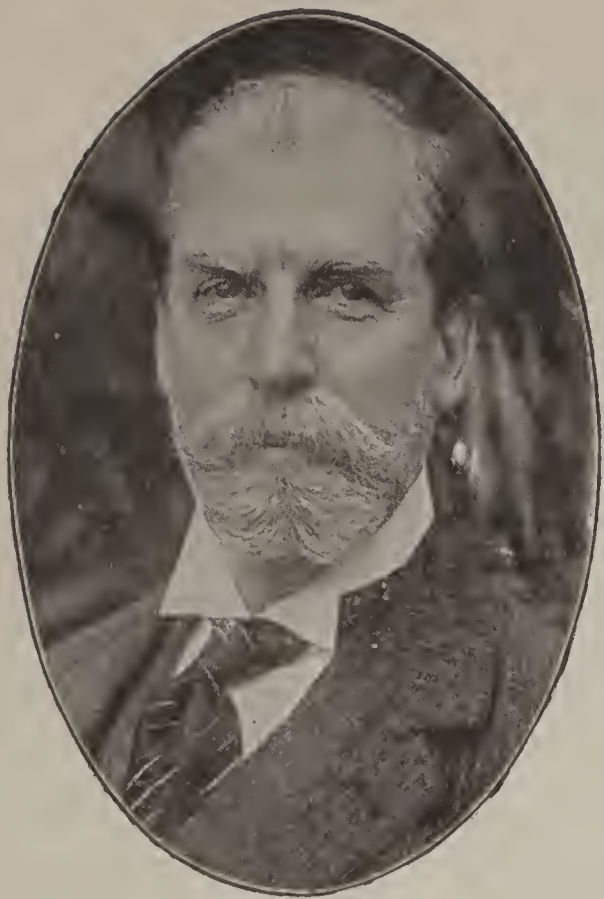
The sentiment against the administration and the conservative element gradually grew throughout the country among the adherents of the party. This was greatly augmented by the passage of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act. The movement finally took on the name "Progressive Republican." Representatives from a number of States met in a national conference at Chicago on October 16, 1911 and adopted a platform declaring that "the progressive movement is a struggle to wrest the control of the government in the nation and States from the representatives of special privilege, and restore it to the control of the people." The conference at the same time endorsed Senator La Follette for President and declared for a direct primary as a means for the expression of a presidential choice.

The legislatures of several States, following the general agitation for Presidential preference primaries, enacted laws legalizing such methods of procedure.

Senator La Follette commenced a stumping campaign for the Presidency early in the winter 1911-1912. During the spring he became ill and was obliged to retire temporarily. During this interlude Ex-President Roosevelt, who had been urged by a number of leaders to lead the progressive movement, announced his candidacy for the Presidency.

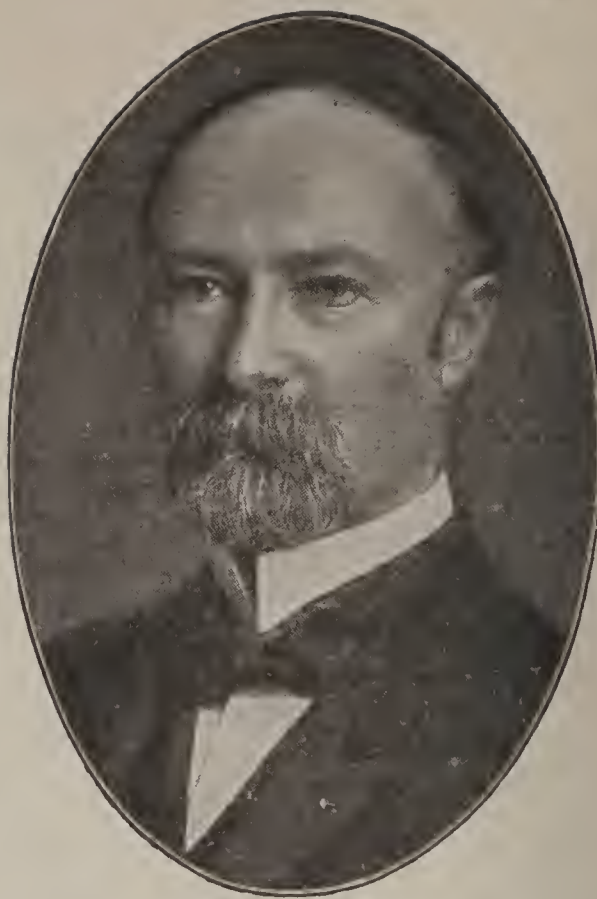
Mr. Roosevelt conducted a strenuous campaign in the States where Presidential preference primaries had been established and to the surprise of his closet advisers, he won overwhelming majorities in nearly every one, defeating President Taft, his opponent, in some cases by 6 to 1. Delegates pledged to him went to the Chicago Convention nearly as strong in numbers as those instructed for Mr. Taft, whose delegates were mostly from States not holding primaries. Mr. Roosevelt lost the nomination but he was not deterred. The very night Mr. Taft was nominated Mr. Roosevelt met his followers in Orchestra Hall at Chicago and there a new party was determined upon, to be known as the Progressive Party.

Several days later a call was issued for a national convention to be held at Chicago during the week beginning August 5, and Mr. Roosevelt was nominated for President.



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For President
CHARLES E. HUGHES
Republican Candidate



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For Vice-President
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS
Republican Candidate

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM—1916

In 1861 the Republican party stood for the Union. As it stood for the union of States, it now stands for a united people, true to American ideals, loyal to American traditions, knowing no allegiance except to the Constitution, to the Government, and to the flag of the United States. We believe in American policies at home and abroad.

Protection of American Rights. We declare that we believe in and will enforce the protection of every American citizen in all the rights secured to him by the Constitution, treaties, and the law of nations, at home and abroad, by land and sea. These rights, which, in violation of the specific promise of their party, made at Baltimore in 1912, the Democratic President and the Democratic Congress have failed to defend, we will unflinchingly maintain.

We desire peace, the peace of justice and right, and believe in maintaining a straight and honest neutrality between the belligerents in the great war in Europe. We must perform all our duties and insist upon all our rights as neutrals, without fear and without favor. We believe that peace and neutrality, as well as the dignity and influence of the United States, cannot be preserved by shifty expedients, by phrasemaking, by performances in language, or by attitudes ever changing in an effort to secure groups of voters.

The present Administration has destroyed our influence abroad and humiliated us in our own eyes. The Republican party believes that a firm, consistent, and courageous foreign policy, always maintained by Republican Presidents in accordance with American traditions, is the best, as it is the only true way to preserve our peace and restore us to our rightful place among the nations. We believe in the pacific settlement of international disputes and favor the establishment of a world court for that purpose.

Mexico. We deeply sympathize with the fifteen million people of Mexico, who, for three years, have seen their country devastated, their homes destroyed, their fellow-citizens murdered, and their women outraged by armed bands of desperadoes, led by self-seeking, conscienceless agitators, who, when temporarily successful in any locality, have neither sought nor been able to restore order or establish and maintain peace.

We express our horror and indignation at the outrages which have been and are being perpetrated by these bandits upon American men and women, who were or are in Mexico by invitation of the laws and of the Government of that country, and whose rights to security of person and property are guaranteed by solemn treaty obligations. We denounce the indefensible methods of interference employed by this Admin-

istration in the internal affairs of Mexico, and refer with shame to its failure to discharge the duty of this country as next friend to Mexico, its duty to other Powers who have relied upon us as such friend, and its duty to our citizens in Mexico, in permitting the continuance of such conditions, first, by failure to act promptly and firmly, and, secondly, by lending its influence to the continuation of such conditions through recognition of one of the factions responsible for these outrages.

We pledge our aid in restoring order and maintaining peace in Mexico. We promise to our citizens on and near our border and to those in Mexico, wherever they may be found, adequate and absolute protection in their lives, liberty, and property.

Monroe Doctrine. We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe Doctrine, and declare its maintenance to be a policy of this country essential to its present and future peace and safety, and to the achievement of its manifest destiny.

Latin America. We favor the continuation of Republican policies, which will result in drawing more and more closely the commercial, financial, and social relations between this country and the countries of Latin America.

Philippines. We renew our allegiance to the Philippine policy inaugurated by McKinley, approved by Congress, and consistently carried out by Roosevelt and Taft. Even in this short time it has enormously improved the material and social conditions of the islands, given the Philippine people a constantly increasing participation in their Government, and, if persisted in, will bring still greater benefits in the future.

We accepted the responsibility of the islands as a duty to civilization and the Filipino people. To leave with our task half done would break our pledges, injure our prestige among nations, and imperil what already has been accomplished.

We condemn the Democratic Administration for its attempt to abandon the Philippines, which was prevented only by the vigorous opposition of Republican members of Congress, aided by a few patriotic Democrats.

Treaty with Russia. We reiterate our unqualified approval of the action taken in December, 1911, by the President and Congress to secure with Russia, as with other countries, a treaty that will recognize the absolute right of expatriation and prevent all discrimination of whatever kind between American citizens, whether native-born or alien, and regardless of race, religion, or previous political allegiance. We renew the pledge to observe this principle and to maintain the right of asylum, which is neither to be surrendered nor restricted, and we unite in the cherished hope that the war which is now desolating the world may speedily end, with a complete and

lasting restoration of brotherhood among the nations of the earth and the assurance of full equal rights, civil and religious, to all men in every land.

Protection of the Country. In order to maintain our peace and make certain the security of our people within our own borders, the country must have not only adequate but thorough and complete national defence, ready for any emergency. We must have a sufficient and effective regular army and a provision for ample reserves, already drilled and disciplined, who can be called at once to the colors when the hour of danger comes.

We must have a navy so strong and so well proportioned and equipped, so thoroughly ready and prepared that no enemy can gain command of the sea and effect a landing in force on either our Western or our Eastern coast. To secure these results we must have a coherent and continuous policy of national defence, which even in these perilous days the Democratic party has utterly failed to develop, but which we promise to give to the country.

Tariff. The Republican party stands now, as always, in the fullest sense, for the policy of tariff protection to American industries and American labor, and does not regard an anti-dumping provision as an adequate substitute. Such protection should be reasonable in amount, but sufficient to protect adequately American industry and American labor, and be so adjusted as to prevent undue exactions by monopolies or Trusts. It should, moreover, give special attention to securing the industrial independence of the United States, as in the case of dyestuffs.

Through wise tariff and industrial legislation our industries can be so organized that they will become not only a commercial bulwark, but a powerful aid to national defence.

The Underwood Tariff act is a complete failure in every respect. Under its administration, imports have enormously increased, in spite of the fact that the intercourse with foreign countries has been largely cut off by reason of the war, while the revenues, of which we stand in such dire need, have been greatly reduced. Under the normal conditions which prevailed prior to the war, it was clearly demonstrated that this act deprived the American producer and the American wage-earner of that protection which entitled them to meet their foreign competitors, and, but for the adventitious conditions created by the war, would long since have paralyzed all forms of American industry and deprived American labor of its just reward.

It has not in the least reduced the cost of living, which has constantly advanced from the date of its enactment. The welfare of our people demands its repeal and the substitution of a measure which, in peace, as well as in war, will produce ample revenue and give reasonable protection to all forms of American production in mine, forest, field, and factory.

We favor the creation of a Tariff Commission, with complete power to gather and compile information for the use of Congress in all matters relating to the tariff.

Business. The Republican party has long believed in the rigid supervision and strict regulation of the transportation and great corporations of the country. It has put its creed into its deeds, and all really effective laws regulating the railroads and the great industrial corporations are the work of Republican Congresses and Presidents. For this policy of regulation and supervision the Democrats, in a stumbling and piecemeal way, are undertaking to involve the Government in business which should be left within the sphere of private enterprise and indirect competition with its own citizens, a policy which is sure to result in waste, great expense to the taxpayer, and in an inferior product.

The Republican party firmly believes that all who violate the laws in regulation of business should be individually punished. But prosecution is very different from persecution, and business success, no matter how honestly attained, is apparently regarded by the Democratic party as in itself a crime. Such doctrines and beliefs choke enterprise and stifle prosperity. The Republican party believes in encouraging American business, as it believes in and will seek to advance all American interests.

Rural Credits. We favor an effective system of rural credits as opposed to the ineffective law proposed by the present Democratic Administration.

Rural Free Delivery. We favor the extension of the rural free delivery system and condemn the Democratic Administration for curtailing and crippling it.

Merchant Marine. In view of the policies adopted by all the maritime nations to encourage their shipping interests, and in order to enable us to compete with them for the ocean-

carrying trade, we favor the payment to ships engaged in the foreign trade of liberal compensation for services actually rendered in carrying the mails, and such further legislation as will build up an adequate American merchant marine and give us ships which may be requisitioned by the Government in time of national emergency.

We are utterly opposed to the Government ownership of vessels, as proposed by the Democratic party, because Government owned ships, while effectively preventing the development of the American merchant marine by private capital, will be entirely unable to provide for the vast volume of American freights, and will leave us more helpless than ever in the hard grip of foreign syndicates.

Transportation. Interstate and intrastate transportation has become so interwoven that the attempt to apply two, and often several, sets of laws to its regulation has produced conflicts of authority, embarrassment in operation, and inconvenience and expense to the public.

The entire transportation system of the country has become essentially national. We, therefore, favor such action by legislation, or, if necessary, through an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as will result in placing it under exclusive Federal control.

Economy and a National Budget. The increasing cost of the national Government, and the need for the greatest economy of its resources, in order to meet the growing demands of the people for Government service, call for the severest condemnation of the wasteful appropriations of this Democratic Administration, of its shameless raids on the Treasury, and of its opposition to and rejection of President Taft's oft-repeated proposals and earnest efforts to secure economy and efficiency through the establishment of a simple, business-like budget system, to which we pledge our support, and which we hold to be necessary to effect a needed reform in the administration of national finances.

Conservation. We believe in a careful husbandry of all the natural resources of the nation—a husbandry which means development without waste, use without abuse.

Civil Service Reform. The Civil Service law has always been sustained by the Republican Party, and we renew our repeated declaration that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable. The Democratic Party has created since March 4, 1913, 30,000 offices outside of the Civil Service law, at an annual cost of \$44,000,000 to the taxpayers of the country.

We condemn the gross abuse and the misuse of the law by the present Democratic Administration and pledge ourselves to a reorganization along lines of efficiency and economy.

Territorial Matters. Reaffirming the attitude long maintained by the Republican Party, we hold that officials appointed to administer the Government of any territory should be bona-fide residents of the territory in which their duties are to be performed.

Labor Laws. We pledge the Republican Party to the faithful enforcement of all Federal laws passed for the protection of labor. We favor vocational education, the enactment and rigid enforcement of a Federal child labor law, the enactment of a generous and comprehensive workmen's compensation law, within the commerce power of Congress, and an accident compensation law covering all Government employees. We favor the collection and collation under the direction of the Department of Labor of complete data relating to industrial hazards for the information of Congress, to the end that such legislation may be adopted as may be calculated to secure the safety, conservation, and protection of labor from the dangers incident to industry and transportation.

Suffrage. The Republican Party, reaffirming its faith of Government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half of the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizing the right of each State to settle this question for itself.

Such are our principles, such are our purposes and policies. We close as we began. The times are dangerous, and the future is fraught with peril. The great issues of the day have been confused by words and phrases. The American spirit, which made the country and saved the Union has been forgotten by those charged with the responsibility of power. We appeal to all Americans, whether naturalized or native born, to prove to the world that we are Americans in thought and in deed, with one loyalty, one hope, one aspiration. We call on all Americans to be true to the spirit of America, to the great traditions of their common country, and, above all things, to keep the faith.



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For President
WOODROW WILSON
Democratic Candidate



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For Vice-President
THOMAS R. MARSHALL
Democratic Candidate

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM—1916

The Democratic Party in national convention assembled adopted the following declaration to the end that the people of the United States may both realize the achievements wrought by four years of Democratic administration and be apprised of the policies to which the party is committed for the further conduct of national affairs.

Record of Achievement. We indorse the administration of Woodrow Wilson. It speaks for itself. It is the best exposition of sound democratic policy at home and abroad.

We challenge comparison of our record, our keeping of pledges, and our constructive legislation, with those of any party of any time.

We found our country hampered by special privilege, a vicious tariff, obsolete banking laws, and an inelastic currency. Our foreign affairs were dominated by commercial interests for their selfish ends. The Republican Party, despite repeated pledges, was impotent to correct abuses which it had fostered. Under our administration, under a leadership which has never faltered, these abuses have been corrected, and our people have been freed therefrom.

Our archaic banking and currency system, prolific of panic and disaster under Republican administrations—long the refuge of the Money Trust—has been supplanted by the Federal Reserve act, a true democracy of credit under Government control, already proved a financial bulwark in a world crisis, mobilizing our resources, placing abundant credit at the disposal of legitimate industry and making a currency panic impossible.

We have created a Federal trade commission to accommodate the perplexing questions arising under the anti-trust laws so that monopoly may be strangled at its birth and legitimate industry encouraged. Fair competition in business is now assured.

We have effected an adjustment of the tariff, adequate for revenue under peace conditions, and fair to the consumer and to the producer. We have adjusted the burdens of taxation so that swollen incomes bear their equitable share. Our revenues have been sufficient in times of world stress, and will largely exceed the expenditures of the current fiscal year.

We have lifted human labor from the category of commodities and have secured to the workingman the right of voluntary association for his protection and welfare. We have protected the rights of the laborer against the unwarranted issuance of writs of injunction, and have guaranteed to him the right of trial by jury in cases of alleged contempt committed outside of the presence of the court.

We have advanced the parcel post to genuine efficiency, enlarged the postal savings system, added 10,000 rural delivery routes and extensions, thus reaching 2,500,000 additional people, improved the postal service in every branch, and for the first time in our history, placed the Post Office system on a self-supporting basis, with actual surplus in 1913, 1914, and 1915.

Economic Reforms. The reforms which were most obviously needed to clear away privilege, prevent unfair discrimination, and release the energies of men of all ranks and advantages, have been effected by recent legislation. We must now remove, so far as possible, every remaining element of unrest and uncertainty from the path of the business men of America, and secure for them a continued period of quiet, assured and confident prosperity.

Tariff. We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue for the operation of the Government economically administered, and unreservedly indorse the Underwood Tariff law as truly exemplifying that doctrine. We recognize that tariff rates are necessarily subject to change to meet changing conditions in the world's production and trade. The events of the last two years have brought about many momentous changes. In some respects their effects are yet conjectural and wait to be disclosed, particularly in regard to our foreign trade. Two years of a war which has directly involved most of the chief industrial nations of the world, and which has indirectly affected the life and industry of all nations, are bringing about economic changes more varied and far-reaching than the world has ever before experienced. In order to ascertain just what those changes may be, the Democratic Congress is providing for a non-partisan tariff commission to make impartial and thorough study of every economic fact that may throw light, either upon our past or upon our future fiscal policy with regard to the imposition of taxes on imports or with regard to the changed and changing conditions under which our trade is carried on. We cordially indorse this timely proposal and declare ourselves in sympathy with the principle and purpose of shaping legislation within that field in accordance with clearly established facts rather than in accordance with the demands of selfish interests or upon information provided largely, if not exclusively, by them.

Americanism. The part that the United States will play in the new day of international relationships which is now upon us will depend upon our preparation and our character. The Democratic Party, therefore, recognizes the assertion and triumphant demonstration of the indivisibility and coherent

strength of the nation as the supreme issue of this day in which the whole world faces the crisis of manifold change. It summons all men, of whatever origin or creed, who would count themselves Americans, to join in making clear to all the world the unity and consequent power of America.

This is an issue of patriotism. To taint it with partisanship would be to defile it. In this day of test, America must show itself, not a nation of partisans, but a nation of patriots. There is gathered here in America the best of the blood, the industry, the genius of the whole world, the elements of a great race and a magnificent society to be melted into a mighty and splendid nation.

Whoever, actuated by the purpose to promote the interest of a foreign power, in disregard of our own country's welfare, or to injure this Government in its foreign relations or cripple or destroy its industries at home, and whoever by arousing prejudices of a racial, religious, or other nature creates discord and strife among our people so as to obstruct the wholesome process of unification, is faithless to the trust which the privileges of citizenship repose in him and disloyal to his country.

We, therefore, condemn as subversive of this nation's unity and integrity, and as destructive of its welfare, the activities and designs of every group or organization, political or otherwise, that has for its object the advancement of the interest of a foreign power, whether such object is promoted by intimidating the Government, a political party, or representatives of the people, or which is calculated and tends to divide our people into antagonistic groups and thus to destroy that complete agreement and solidarity of the people and that unity of sentiment and national purpose so essential to the perpetuity of the nation and its free institutions.

We condemn all alliances and combinations of individuals in this country of whatever nationality or descent, who agree and conspire together for the purpose of embarrassing or weakening our Government or of improperly influencing or coercing our public representatives in dealing or negotiating with any foreign power. We charge that such conspiracies among a limited number exist and have been instigated for the purpose of advancing the interests of foreign countries to the prejudice and detriment of our own country. We condemn any political party which, in view of the activity of such conspirators, surrenders its integrity or modifies its policy.

Preparedness. Along with the proof of our character as a nation must go the proof of our power to play the part that legitimately belongs to us. The people of the United States love peace. They respect the rights and covet the friendship of all other nations. They desire neither any additional territory nor any advantage which cannot be peacefully gained by their skill, their industry, or their enterprise; but they insist upon having absolute freedom of national life and policy, and feel that they owe it to themselves and to the role of spirited independence which it is their sole ambition to play that they should render themselves secure against the hazard of interference from any quarter, and should be able to protect their rights upon the seas or in any part of the world. We, therefore, favor the maintenance of an army fully adequate to the requirements of order, of safety, and of the protection of the nation's rights, the fullest development of modern methods of seacoast defense and the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms and prepared to safeguard the people and territory of the United States against any danger of hostile action which may unexpectedly arise; and a fixed policy for the continuous development of a navy worthy to support the great naval traditions of the United States, and fully equal to the international tasks which the United States hopes and expects to take part in performing. The plans and enactments of the present Congress afford substantial proof of our purpose in this exigent matter.

International Relations. The Democratic administration has throughout the present war scrupulously and successfully held to the old paths of neutrality and of the peaceful pursuit of the legitimate objects of our national life, which statesmen of all parties and creeds have prescribed for themselves in America since the beginning of our history. But the circumstances of the last two years have revealed necessities of international action which no former generation can have foreseen. We hold that it is the duty of the United States to use its power, not only to make itself safe at home, but also to make secure its just interests throughout the world, and both for this end and in the interest of humanity, to assist the world in securing settled peace and justice. We believe that every people has the right to choose the sovereignty under which it shall live; that the small States of the world have a right to enjoy from other nations the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon; and that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression or disregard of the rights of peoples and nations; and we believe that the time has come when it is the duty of the United States

to join with the other nations of the world in any feasible association that will effectively serve these principles, to maintain inviolate the complete security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all nations.

The present Administration has consistently sought to act upon and realize in its conduct of the foreign affairs of the nation the principle that should be the object of any association of the nations formed to secure the peace of the world and the maintenance of national and individual rights. It has followed the highest American traditions. It has preferred respect for the fundamental rights of smaller States, even to property interests, and has secured the friendship of the people of these States for the United States by refusing to make a more material interest an excuse for the assertion of our superior power against the dignity of their sovereign independence. It has regarded the lives of its citizens and the claims of humanity as of greater moment than material rights, and peace as the best basis for the just settlement of commercial claims. It has made the honor and ideals of the United States its standard alike in negotiation and action.

Pan-American Accord. We recognize now, as we have always recognized, a definite and common interest between the United States with the other peoples and republics of the Western Hemisphere in all matters of national independence and free political development. We favor the establishment and maintenance of the closest relations of amity and mutual helpfulness between the United States and the other republics of the American Continents for the support of peace and the promotion of a common prosperity. To that end we favor all measures which may be necessary to facilitate intimate intercourse and promote commerce between the United States and her neighbors to the south of us, and such international understandings as may be practicable and suitable to accomplish these ends.

We commend the action of the Democratic Administration in holding the Pan-American Financial conference at Washington in May, 1915, and organizing the International High Commission, which represented the United States in the recent meeting of representatives of the Latin-American republics at Buenos Ayres, April, 1916, which have so greatly promoted the friendly relations between the people of the Western Hemisphere.

Mexico. The Monroe Doctrine is reasserted as a principle of Democratic faith. That doctrine guarantees the independent republics of the two Americas against aggression from another continent. It implies, as well, the most scrupulous regard upon our part for the sovereignty of each of them. The want of a stable, responsible Government in Mexico, capable of repressing and punishing marauders and bandit bands, who have not only taken the lives and seized and destroyed the property of American citizens in that country, but have insolently invaded our soil, made war upon and murdered our people thereon, has rendered it necessary temporarily to occupy, by our armed forces, a portion of the territory of that friendly State. Until, by the restoration of law and order therein, a repetition of such incursions is improbable, the necessity for their remaining will continue. Intervention, implying as it does military subjugation, is revolting to the people of the United States, notwithstanding the provocation to that course has been great, and should be resorted to, if at all, only as a last resort. The stubborn resistance of the President and his advisers to every demand and suggestion to enter upon it, is credible alike to them and to the people in whose name he speaks.

Merchant Marine. Immediate provision should be made for the development of the carrying trade of the United States. Our foreign commerce has in the past been subject to many unnecessary and vexatious obstacles in the way of legislation of Republican Congresses. Until the recent Democratic tariff legislation it was hampered by unreasonable burdens of taxation. Until the recent banking legislation, it had at its disposal few of the necessary instrumentalities of international credit and exchange. Until the formulation of the pending act to promote the construction of a merchant marine it lacked even the prospect of adequate carriage by sea. We heartily indorse the purposes and policy of the pending shipping bill and favor all such additional measures of constructive or remedial legislation as may be necessary to restore our flag to the seas and to provide further facilities for our foreign commerce, particularly such laws as may be made to remove unfair conditions of competition in the dealings of American merchants and producers with competitors in foreign markets.

Conservation. For the safeguarding and quickening of the life of our own people we favor the conservation and development of the natural resources of the country through a policy which shall be positive rather than negative—a policy which shall not withhold such resources from development but which, while permitting and encouraging their use, shall prevent both waste and monopoly in their exploitation, and we earnestly favor the passage of acts which will accomplish these objects

and we reaffirm the declaration of the platform of 1912 on this subject. The policy of reclaiming our arid lands should be steadily adhered to.

The Administration and the Farmer. We favor the vigorous prosecution of investigations and plans to render agriculture more profitable and country life more healthful, comfortable and attractive, and we believe that this should be a dominant aim of the nation as well as of the States. With all its recent improvement, farming still lags behind other occupations in development as a business, and the advantages of an advancing civilization have not accrued to rural communities in a fair proportion. Much has been accomplished in this field under the present Administration—far more than under any previous Administration. In the Federal Reserve act of the last Congress, and the Rural Credits act of the present Congress, the machinery has been created which will make credit available to the farmer constantly and readily and he has at last been put upon a footing of equality with the merchant and the manufacturer in securing the capital necessary to carry on his enterprises. Grades and standards necessary to the intelligent and successful conduct of the business of agriculture have also been established, or are in the course of establishment by law.

The long-needed Cotton Futures act, passed by the Sixty-third Congress, has now been in successful operation for nearly two years. A Grain Grades bill, long needed, and a permissive Warehouse bill, intended to provide better storage facilities and to enable the farmer to obtain certificates upon which he may secure advances of money, have been passed by the House of Representatives, have been favorably reported to the Senate and will probably become law during the present session of the Congress. Both houses have passed a good roads measure, which will be of far-reaching benefit to all agricultural communities. Above all, the most extraordinary and significant progress has been made, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture in extending and perfecting practical farm demonstration work which is so rapidly substituting scientific for empirical farming. But it is also necessary that rural activities should be better directed through co-operation and organization, that unfair methods of competition should be eliminated and the conditions requisite for the just, orderly, and economical marketing of farm products created.

We approve the Democratic Administration for having emphatically directed attention for the first time to the essential interests of agriculture involved in farm marketing and finance, for creating the office of markets and rural organization in connection with the Department of Agriculture and for extending the co-operative machinery necessary for conveying information to farmers by means of demonstrations. We favor continued liberal provision, not only for the benefit of production, but also for the study and solution of problems of farm marketing and finance and for the extension of existing agencies for improving country life.

Good Roads. The happiness, comfort and prosperity of rural life, and the development of the city, are alike conserved by the construction of public highways. We, therefore, favor national aid in the construction of post roads and roads for military purposes.

Government Employment. We hold that life, health, and strength of the men, women, and children of the nation are its greatest asset and that in the conservation of these the Federal Government, wherever it acts as the employer of labor, should both on its own account and as an example, put into effect the following principles of just employment:

1. A living wage for all employes.
 2. A working day not to exceed eight hours, with one day of rest in seven.
 3. The adoption of safety appliances and the establishment of thoroughly sanitary conditions of labor.
 4. Adequate compensation for industrial accidents.
 5. The standards of the "Uniform Child Labor Law," wherever minors are employed.
 6. Such provisions for decency, comfort, and health in the employment of women as should be accorded the mothers of the race.
 7. An equitable retirement law providing for the retirement of superannuated and disabled employes of the civil service to the end that a higher standard of efficiency may be maintained.
- We believe also that the adoption of similar principles should be urged and applied in the legislation of the States with regard to labor within their borders, and that through every possible agency the life and health of the people of the nation should be conserved.

Labor. We declare our faith in the Seamen's act, passed by the Democratic Congress, and we promise our earnest continuance of its enforcement.

We favor the speedy enactment of an effective Federal Child Labor law and the regulation of the shipment of prison-made goods in interstate commerce.

We favor the creation of a Federal bureau of safety in the Department of Labor, to gather facts concerning industrial hazards and to recommend legislation concerning the maiming and killing of human beings.

We favor the extension of the powers and functions of the Federal Bureau of Mines.

We favor the development upon a systematic scale of the means already begun under the present Administration to assist laborers throughout the nation to seek and obtain employment, and the extension by the Federal Government of the same assistance and encouragement as is now given to agricultural training.

We heartily commend our newly established Department of Labor for its excellent record in settling industrial strikes by personal advices and through conciliating agents.

Public Health. We favor a thorough reconsideration of the means and methods by which the Federal Government handles questions of public health, to the end that human life may be conserved by the elimination of loathsome diseases, the improvement of sanitation and the diffusion of a knowledge of disease prevention.

We favor the establishment by the Federal Government of tuberculosis sanatoriums for needy tubercular patients.

Senate Rules. We favor such an alteration of the rules of procedure of the Senate of the United States as will permit the prompt transaction of the nation's legislative business.

Economy and the Budget. We demand careful economy in all expenditures for the support of the Government, and to that end favor a return by the House of Representatives to its former practice of initiating and preparing all appropriation bills through a single committee chosen from its membership, in order that responsibility may be centred, expenditures standardized and made uniform, and waste and duplication in the public service as much as possible avoided. We favor this as a practicable first step toward a budget system.

Civil Service. We reaffirm our declarations for the rigid enforcement of the civil service laws.

Philippine Islands. We heartily indorse the provisions of the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives, further promoting self-government in the Philippine Islands as being in fulfillment of the policy declared by the Democratic Party in its last national platform, and we reiterate our indorsement of the purpose of ultimate independence for the Philippine Islands, expressed in the preamble of that measure.

Woman Suffrage. We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the States upon the same terms as to men.

Protection of Citizens. We again declare the policy that the sacred rights of American citizenship must be preserved at home and abroad, and that no treaty with any other Government shall receive the sanction of our Government which does not expressly recognize the absolute equality of all our citizens, irrespective of race, creed, or previous nationality, and which does not recognize the right of expatriation. The American Government should protect American citizens in their rights not only at home but abroad, and any country having a Government should be held to strict accountability for any wrongs done them, either to person or property. At the earliest practical opportunity, our country should strive earnestly for peace among the warring nations of Europe and seek to bring about the adoption of the fundamental principle of justice and humanity, that all men shall enjoy equality of right and freedom from discrimination in the lands wherein they dwell.

Prison Reform. We demand that the modern principles of prison reform be applied in our Federal penal system. We favor such work for prisoners as shall give them training in remunerative occupations, so that they may make an honest living when released from prison; the setting apart of the net wages of the prisoner to be paid to his dependent family or to be reserved for his own use upon his release; the liberal extension of the principles of the Federal Parole law, with due regard both to the welfare of the prisoner and the interests of society; the adoption of the probation system, especially in the case of first offenders not convicted of serious crimes.

Pensions. We renew the declarations of recent Democratic platforms relating to generous pensions for soldiers and their widows, and call attention to our record of performance in this particular.

Waterways and Flood Control. We renew the declaration in our last two platforms relating to the development of our waterways. The recent devastation of the Lower Mississippi Valley and several other sections by floods accentuates the movement for the regulation of river flow by additional bank and levee protection below and diversion, storage, and control of the flood waters above, and their utilization for beneficial purposes in the reclamation of arid and swamp lands, and development of water power, instead of permitting

the floods to continue as heretofore, agents of destruction. We hold that the control of the Mississippi River is a national problem. The preservation of the depth of its waters for purposes of navigation, the building of levees and works of bank protection to maintain the integrity of its channel and prevent the overflow of its valley resulting in the interruption of interstate commerce, the disorganization of the mail service and the enormous loss of life and property, impose an obligation which alone can be discharged by the national Government.

We favor the adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for the development and improvement of our harbors and inland waterways with economy and efficiency, so as to permit their navigation by vessels of standard draught.

Alaska. It has been and will be the policy of the Democratic Party to enact all laws necessary for the speedy development of Alaska and its great natural resources.

Territories. We favor granting to the people of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico the traditional Territorial Government accorded to all Territories of the United States since the beginning of our Government and we believe the officials appointed to administer the Government of those several Territories should be qualified by previous bona fide residence.

Candidates. We unreservedly indorse our President

and Vice President, Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey and Thomas Riley Marshall of Indiana, who have performed the functions of their great offices faithfully and impartially and with distinguished ability.

In particular, we commend to the American people the splendid diplomatic victories of our great President, who has preserved the vital interests of our Government and its citizens, and kept us out of war.

Woodrow Wilson stands today the greatest American of his generation.

Conclusion. This is a critical hour in the history of America, a critical hour in the history of the world. Upon the record above set forth which shows great constructive achievement in following out a consistent policy for our domestic and internal development; upon the record of the Democratic Administration, which has maintained the honor, the dignity, and the interests of the United States, and at the same time retained the respect and friendship of all the nations of the world, and upon the great policies for the future strengthening of the life of our country, the enlargement of our national vision and the ennobling of our international relations, as set forth above, we appeal with confidence to the voters of the country.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1916

On November 7th, 1916, next president and vice-president of the United States will be chosen. As is well known, these officials are not elected directly by the people, but by electors, who are voted for on the party tickets on the date named. The chosen electors meet on the second Monday in January following their election in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president of the United States. The result is transmitted to the president of the senate. On the second Wednesday in February, succeeding the meeting of the electors, the electoral votes are opened and counted in the presence of both houses of Congress, and the result is announced by the president of the senate. While the actual choice for president and vice-president is to be made in 1916, the officers are formally elected in 1917. In the spring and summer of this year, the national party conventions were held for the nomination of candidates for president and vice-president of the United States for the term beginning March 4th, 1917. These conventions are not provided for by the constitution, but it has become the invariable rule that the candidates presented by them are voted for by the presidential electors. The latter are nominated at the state party conventions or primaries, and are elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of every fourth year preceding the end of the presidential term. Each state is entitled to as many electors as it has senators and representatives. No senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or honor under the United States, may be an elector. The Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution prescribes how electors shall meet and cast their ballots, and how Congress shall count the votes.

ORDER OF PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the president and vice-president, then the secretary of state shall act as president until the disability of the president or vice-president is removed or a president is elected. The rest of the order of succession is: Secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, attorney-general, postmaster-general, secretary of the navy, secretary of the interior, secretary of agriculture, secretary of commerce and secretary of labor. The acting president, in case congress is not in session, must call a special session, giving twenty days' notice.

STATE ELECTION CALENDAR

Gubernatorial if not otherwise specified

Alabama—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
 Arizona—Biennially; first Tuesday after first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 Arkansas—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 11, 1916.
 California—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
 Colorado—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 Connecticut—State officers except attorney-general, biennially; attorney-general quadrennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 Delaware—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 Florida—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 Georgia—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Idaho—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 Illinois—Governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor and attorney-general every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916. State treasurer biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 Indiana—Governor, every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916. Other state officers biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 Iowa—Governor, lieutenant-governor, superintendent of instruction, one justice of the Supreme court and one railroad commissioner biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 Kansas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 Kentucky—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.
 Louisiana—Every fourth year; third Tuesday in April. Next election April 18, 1920.
 Maine—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 11, 1916.
 Maryland—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1919.
 Massachusetts—Annually. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 Michigan—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 Minnesota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 Mississippi—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1919.
 Missouri—Principal state officers every fourth year. Next election of governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and attorney-general Nov. 7, 1916.
 Montana—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 Nebraska—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 Nevada—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
 New Hampshire—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 New Jersey—Governor every third year, other officers appointed. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 New Mexico—Every fourth year; on Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 New York—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 North Carolina—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 North Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 Ohio—Governor, lieutenant-governor, state treasurer and attorney-general biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1917. Secretary of state and dairy and food commissioner biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916. Auditor every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.
 Oklahoma—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
 Oregon—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
 Pennsylvania—Governor, lieutenant-governor and secretary of internal affairs every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918. State treasurer biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1919. Other officials appointed.
 Rhode Island—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 South Carolina—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 South Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 Tennessee—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 Texas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 Utah—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 Vermont—Biennially; first Tuesday in September. Next election Sept. 5, 1916.
 Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1917.
 Washington—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 West Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 Wisconsin—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
 Wyoming—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1912

State	ELECTORAL VOTE.			POPULAR VOTE.						
	Re- pub- lican.	Dem- ocrat- ic.	Pro- gres- sive.	Republi- can.	Democrat.	Progres- sive	Prohibi- tion.	Socialist.	Socialist Labor.	Total.*
Alabama		12	.....	9,732	82,438	22,680	.....	3,029	.....	117,879
Arizona		3	.....	3,021	10,324	6,949	265	3,163	.....	23,722
Arkansas		9	.....	24,467	68,838	21,673	898	8,153	.....	124,029
California		2	11	3,914	283,436	283,610	23,366	79,201	.....	673,527
Colorado		6	.....	58,386	114,232	72,306	5,063	16,418	475	266,880
Connecticut		7	.....	68,324	74,561	34,129	2,068	10,056	1,260	190,398
Delaware		3	.....	15,997	22,631	8,886	623	556	.....	48,693
Florida		6	.....	4,279	36,417	4,535	1,854	4,806	.....	51,891
Georgia		14	.....	5,191	93,076	21,980	147	1,026	.....	121,420
Idaho		4	.....	32,810	33,921	25,527	1,537	11,960	.....	105,755
Illinois		29	.....	253,593	405,048	386,478	15,710	81,278	4,066	1,146,173
Indiana		15	.....	151,267	281,890	162,007	19,249	36,931	3,130	654,474
Iowa		13	.....	119,805	185,325	161,819	8,440	16,967	.....	492,356
Kansas		10	.....	74,845	143,663	120,210	.....	26,779	.....	481,009
Kentucky		13	.....	115,512	219,584	102,766	3,233	11,647	956	338,186
Louisiana		10	.....	3,834	60,971	9,323	.....	5,249	.....	79,377
Maine		6	.....	26,545	51,113	48,495	946	2,541	.....	129,640
Maryland		8	.....	54,956	112,674	57,789	2,244	3,996	322	231,981
Massachusetts		18	.....	155,948	173,408	142,228	2,754	12,616	1,102	488,056
Michigan			15	152,244	150,751	214,584	8,934	23,211	1,252	550,976
Minnesota			12	64,334	106,426	125,856	7,886	27,505	2,212	334,219
Mississippi		10	.....	1,595	57,227	3,645	.....	2,061	.....	64,528
Missouri		18	.....	207,821	330,746	124,371	5,380	28,466	1,778	698,562
Montana		4	.....	18,512	27,941	22,456	32	10,885	.....	79,826
Nebraska		8	.....	54,029	109,008	72,614	3,383	10,174	.....	249,208
Nevada		3	.....	3,196	7,986	5,620	.....	3,313	.....	20,115
New Hampshire		4	.....	32,927	34,724	17,794	535	1,980	.....	87,960
New Jersey		14	.....	88,834	170,282	145,409	2,875	15,900	1,322	424,622
New Mexico		3	.....	17,900	22,139	8,347	.....	2,859	.....	51,245
New York		45	.....	455,428	655,475	390,021	19,427	63,381	4,251	1,587,983
North Carolina		12	.....	29,139	144,507	69,667	1,025	117	.....	244,455
North Dakota		5	.....	23,090	29,555	25,726	1,243	6,966	.....	86,580
Ohio		24	.....	278,168	424,834	229,807	11,511	90,144	2,630	1,037,094
Oklahoma		10	.....	90,786	119,156	.....	2,185	41,674	.....	253,801
Oregon		5	.....	34,673	47,064	37,600	4,360	13,343	.....	137,040
Pennsylvania			38	273,305	395,619	447,426	19,533	80,915	704	1,217,502
Rhode Island		5	.....	27,703	30,412	16,878	616	2,049	236	77,894
South Carolina		9	.....	536	48,357	1,293	.....	164	.....	50,350
South Dakota			5	.....	48,942	58,811	3,910	4,662	.....	116,325
Tennessee		12	.....	59,444	130,335	53,725	825	3,492	.....	247,821
Texas		20	.....	26,745	219,489	28,530	1,698	24,896	430	301,788
Utah	4	.....	.....	42,100	36,579	24,174	.....	9,023	509	112,385
Vermont	4	.....	.....	23,332	15,354	22,132	1,095	928	.....	62,841
Virginia		12	.....	23,288	90,332	21,777	709	820	50	136,976
Washington			7	70,445	86,840	113,698	9,810	40,134	1,872	322,799
West Virginia		8	.....	56,667	113,046	78,977	4,534	15,336	.....	268,560
Wisconsin		13	.....	130,695	164,228	62,460	8,586	33,481	522	399,972
Wyoming		3	.....	14,560	15,310	9,232	434	2,760	.....	42,296
Total	8	435	88	3,483,922	6,286,214	4,126,020	208,923	897,011	29,079	15,031,169
Plurality		339	.....	.....	2,160,194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Figures do not include blank or void ballots or votes cast for names not appearing on any of the electoral tickets specified in the table.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

The Monroe Doctrine received its name from President Monroe because of the following statement of policy which he made in his message to congress, Dec. 2, 1823:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, [referring to steps taken to arrange the respective rights of Russia, England and the United States on the north-west coast of this continent], and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future

colonization by any European power. * * * We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1908, 1904, 1900

STATE	1908					1904				1900			
	EL. VOTE		POPULAR VOTE			EL. VOTE		POPULAR VOTE		EL. VOTE		POPULAR VOTE	
	Taft, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.
Alabama.....	..	11	25,308	74,374	1,399	..	11	22,472	79,857	..	11	55,634	96,368
Arkansas.....	..	9	56,760	87,015	5,842	..	9	46,860	64,434	..	8	44,770	81,091
California.....	10	..	214,398	127,492	28,659	10	..	205,226	89,404	9	..	164,755	124,985
Colorado.....	..	5	123,700	126,644	7,974	5	..	134,687	100,105	..	4	93,039	122,733
Connecticut.....	7	..	112,915	68,255	5,113	7	..	111,089	72,909	6	..	102,572	74,014
Delaware.....	3	..	25,014	22,071	239	3	..	23,712	19,359	3	..	22,535	18,863
Florida.....	..	5	10,654	31,104	3,747	..	5	8,314	27,046	..	4	7,314	28,007
Georgia.....	..	13	41,692	72,413	584	..	13	24,003	83,472	..	13	35,056	81,700
Idaho.....	3	..	52,621	36,162	6,400	3	..	47,783	18,480	..	3	27,198	29,414
Illinois.....	27	..	629,929	450,795	34,691	27	..	632,645	327,606	24	..	597,985	503,061
Indiana.....	15	..	348,993	338,262	13,476	15	..	368,289	274,345	15	..	336,063	309,584
Iowa.....	13	..	275,210	200,771	8,287	13	..	307,907	149,141	13	..	307,808	209,265
Kansas.....	10	..	197,216	161,209	12,420	10	..	212,955	86,174	10	..	185,955	162,601
Kentucky.....	..	13	235,711	244,092	4,060	..	13	205,277	217,170	..	13	226,801	234,899
Louisiana.....	..	9	8,958	63,568	2,538	..	9	5,205	47,708	..	8	14,233	53,671
Maine.....	6	..	66,987	35,403	1,758	6	..	64,438	27,648	6	..	65,435	36,823
Maryland.....	2	6	116,513	115,908	2,323	1	7	109,497	109,446	8	..	136,185	122,237
Massachusetts...	16	..	265,966	155,543	10,781	16	..	257,882	165,772	15	..	239,147	157,016
Michigan.....	14	..	335,580	175,771	11,586	14	..	364,957	135,392	14	..	316,269	211,685
Minnesota.....	11	..	195,843	109,401	14,527	11	..	216,651	55,187	9	..	190,461	112,901
Mississippi.....	..	10	4,363	60,287	978	..	10	3,187	53,374	..	9	5,753	51,706
Missouri.....	18	..	347,203	346,574	15,431	18	..	321,449	296,312	..	17	314,092	351,922
Montana.....	3	..	32,333	29,326	5,855	3	..	34,932	21,773	..	3	25,373	37,145
Nebraska.....	..	8	126,997	131,099	3,524	8	..	138,558	52,921	8	..	121,835	114,013
Nevada.....	..	3	10,775	11,212	2,103	3	..	6,864	3,982	..	3	3,849	6,347
New Hampshire...	4	..	53,149	33,655	1,299	4	..	54,180	33,995	4	..	54,798	35,489
New Jersey.....	12	..	265,326	182,567	10,253	12	..	245,164	164,567	10	..	221,754	164,879
New York.....	39	..	870,070	667,468	38,451	39	..	859,533	683,981	36	..	822,013	678,425
North Carolina...	..	12	114,937	136,995	378	..	12	82,625	124,121	..	11	133,081	157,752
North Dakota....	4	..	57,680	32,885	2,421	4	..	52,595	14,273	3	..	35,898	20,531
Ohio.....	23	..	572,312	502,721	33,795	23	..	600,095	344,940	23	..	543,918	474,882
Oklahoma.....	..	7	110,474	122,363	21,734	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....
Oregon.....	4	..	62,530	38,049	7,339	4	..	60,455	17,521	4	..	46,526	33,385
Pennsylvania.....	34	..	745,779	448,778	33,913	34	..	840,949	337,998	32	..	712,665	424,232
Rhode Island....	4	..	43,942	24,706	1,365	4	..	41,605	24,839	4	..	33,784	19,812
South Carolina...	..	9	3,965	62,290	100	..	9	2,554	52,563	..	9	3,579	47,283
South Dakota....	4	..	67,536	40,266	2,846	4	..	72,083	21,969	4	..	54,530	39,544
Tennessee.....	..	12	118,324	135,608	1,870	..	12	105,369	131,653	..	12	123,180	145,356
Texas.....	..	18	65,666	217,302	7,870	..	18	51,242	167,200	..	15	130,641	267,432
Utah.....	3	..	61,028	42,601	4,895	3	..	62,446	33,413	3	..	47,089	45,006
Vermont.....	4	..	39,552	11,496	.....	4	..	40,459	9,777	4	..	42,569	12,849
Virginia.....	..	12	52,573	82,946	255	..	12	47,880	80,648	..	12	115,865	146,080
Washington.....	5	..	106,062	58,691	14,177	5	..	101,540	28,098	4	..	57,456	44,833
West Virginia....	7	..	137,869	111,418	3,679	7	..	132,628	100,881	6	..	119,829	98,807
Wisconsin.....	13	..	247,747	166,632	28,170	13	..	280,164	124,107	12	..	265,756	159,279
Wyoming.....	3	..	20,846	14,918	1,715	3	..	20,489	8,930	3	..	14,482	10,164
Total.....	321	162	7,679,006	6,409,106	420,820	336	140	7,628,894	5,084,491	292	155	7,219,530	5,358,071
Plurality.....	159	..	1,269,900	.....	.....	196	..	2,544,343	.....	137	..	861,459	.....

POLITICAL PARTY LINES IN CONGRESS SINCE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

CONGRESS	Years	SENATE			HOUSE			CONGRESS	Years	SENATE			HOUSE		
		Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.			Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.
47th.....	1881-1883	37	38	1	146	138	10	56th.....	1899-1901	53	26	11	185	163	9
48th.....	1883-1885	40	36	.....	124	198	1	57th.....	1901-1903	56	29	3	198	153	5
49th.....	1885-1887	42	34	.....	120	204	1	58th.....	1903-1905	58	32	.....	206	174	2
50th.....	1887-1889	39	37	.....	153	168	4	59th.....	1905-1907	58	32	.....	250	136	.....
51st.....	1889-1891	39	37	.....	166	159	.....	60th.....	1907-1909	61	29	.....	222	164	.....
52nd.....	1891-1893	47	39	2	88	236	8	61st.....	1909-1911	59	33	.....	219	172	.....
53rd.....	1893-1895	38	44	3	126	220	8	62nd.....	1911-1913	49	42	.....	162	228	*2
54th.....	1895-1897	42	39	5	246	104	7	63rd.....	1913-1915	44	51	†1	127	291	17
55th.....	1897-1899	46	34	10	206	134	16	64th.....	1915-	39	56	†1	199	232	†9

* One Socialist. † Progressive. ‡ 7 Progressives, 1 Independent, 1 Socialist

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE 1860-1912							
Year and Party	Candidate and State	Total Vote	Elect. Vote	Year and Party	Candidate and State	Total Vote	Elect. Vote
1860				1892			
Rep.....	ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Ill.....	1,866,352	180	Dem.....	GROVER CLEVELAND, N. Y....	5,554,414	277
Dem.....	Stephen A. Douglas, Ill.....	1,375,157	12	Rep.....	Ben. Harrison, Ind.....	5,190,802	145
Dem.....	J. C. Breckenridge, Ky.....	845,763	72	Peop.....	James B. Weaver, Iowa.....	1,027,329	22
Union.....	John Bell, Tenn.....	589,581	39	Prohib....	John Bidwell, Cal.....	271,058	.....
1864				Soc. Lab... Simon Wing, Mass.....	21,164	.....	
Rep.....	ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Ill.....	2,216,067	*212	1896			
Dem.....	George B. McClellan, N. J....	1,808,725	21	Rep.....	WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Ohio ...	7,035,638	271
1868				Dem.....	William J. Bryan, Neb.....	6,467,946	176
Rep.....	U. S. GRANT, Ill.....	3,015,071	†214	Peop.....	William J. Bryan, Neb.....		
Dem.....	Horatio Seymour, N. Y.....	2,709,615	80	Prohib....	Joshua Levering, Md.....	141,676	.....
1872				Nat.-Dem.. John M. Palmer, Ill.....	131,529	.....	
Rep.....	U. S. GRANT, Ill....	3,597,070	286	Soc. Lab... Charles H. Matchett, N. Y...	36,454	.....	
D. & Lib. R.	Horace Greeley, N. Y.....	2,834,079	.....	Nat.....	Charles E. Bentley, Neb.....	13,969	.....
Dem.....	Charles O'Connor, N. Y.....	29,408	.....	1900			
Temp.....	James Black, Pa.....	5,608	.....	Rep.....	WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Ohio....	7,219,530	292
1876				Dem.....	William J. Bryan, Neb.....	6,358,071	155
Rep.....	RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, O....	4,033,950	185	Prohib....	John G. Woolley, Ill.....	209,166	.....
Dem.....	Samuel J. Tilden, N. Y.....	4,284,885	184	A.-F.Peop.. Wharton Barker, Pa.....	50,373	.....	
Greenback..	Peter Cooper, N. Y.....	81,740	.....	Soc. Dem.. Eugene V. Debs, Ind.....	96,768	.....	
Prohib.....	Green Clay Smith, Ky.....	9,522	.....	Soc. L..... Jos. F. Malloney, Mass.....	32,751	.....	
Amer.....	James B. Walker, Ill.....	2,636	.....	U. Christian J. F. R. Leonard, Iowa.....	1,059	.....	
1880				U. Reform Seth H. Ellis, Ohio.....	5,698	.....	
Rep.....	JAMES A. GARFIELD, Ohio....	4,449,053	214	1904			
Dem.....	W. S. Hancock, Pa.....	4,442,030	155	Rep.....	THEODORE ROOSEVELT, N. Y..	7,628,834	336
Greenback .	James B. Weaver, Iowa.....	307,306	.....	Dem.....	Alton B. Parker, N. Y.....	5,084,491	140
Prohib.....	Neal Dow, Me.....	10,305	.....	Soc.....	Eugene V. Debs, Ind.....	402,460	.....
Amer.....	John W. Phelps, Vt.....	707	.....	Prohib....	Silas C. Swallow, Pa.....	259,257	.....
1884				Peop.....	Thomas E. Watson, Ga.....	114,753	.....
Dem.....	GROVER CLEVELAND, N. Y....	4,911,017	219	Soc. L..... Charles H. Corregan, N. Y....	33,724	.....	
Rep.....	James G. Blaine, Me.....	4,848,334	182	1908			
Prohib.....	John P. St. John, Kan.....	151,809	.....	Rep.....	WILLIAM H. TAFT, Ohio.....	7,679,006	321
Greenback .	Benj. F. Butler, Mass.....	133,825	.....	Dem.....	William J. Bryan, Neb.....	6,409,106	162
1888				Soc.....	Eugene V. Debs, Ind.....	420,820	.....
Rep.....	BENJAMIN HARRISON, Ind....	5,444,337	233	Prohib....	Eugene W. Chafin, Ill.....	252,683	.....
Dem.....	Grover Cleveland, N. Y.....	5,540,050	168	Ind. League Thos. L. Hisgen, Mass.....	83,562	.....	
Prohib....	Clinton B. Fisk, N. J.....	250,125	.....	Peop.....	Thos. E. Watson, Ga.....	28,131	.....
U. Labor... A. J. Streeter, Ill.....	146,897	.....		Soc. L..... August Gillhaus, N. Y.....	13,825	.....	
United L... R. H. Cowdry, Ill.....	2,808	.....		1912			
Amer..... Jas. L. Curtis, N. Y.....	1,591	.....		Dem.....	WOODROW WILSON, N. J.....	6,293,019	435
Soc.....	2,063	.....		Rep.....	William H. Taft, Ohio.....	3,484,956	8

* States not voting possessed an electoral vote of 81. † States not voting possessed an electoral vote of 23.

DATA OF STATES

STATE	Admitted to the Union	Area. Sq. M.	Rep. Cong.†	Elec. vote.†	STATE	Admitted to the Union	Area. Sq. M.	Rep. Cong.†	Elec. vote.†
Alabama.....	Dec. 14, 1819...	51,998	10	12	Nebraska.....	Feb. 9, 1867.....	77,520	6	8
Arizona.....	Feb. 14, 1912...	113,956	1	3	Nevada.....	Mar. 21, 1864 ..	110,690	1	3
Arkansas.....	June 15, 1836...	53,335	7	9	New Hampshire....	*June 21, 1788...	9,341	2	4
California.....	Sept. 9, 1850...	158,297	11	13	New Jersey.....	*Dec. 18, 1787...	8,224	12	14
Colorado.....	Mar. 3, 1875....	103,948	4	6	New Mexico.....	Jan. 6, 1912.....	122,634	1	3
Connecticut.....	*Jan. 9, 1788....	4,965	5	7	New York.....	*July 26, 1788...	49,204	43	45
Delaware.....	*Dec. 7, 1787...	2,370	1	3	North Carolina....	*Nov. 21, 1789...	52,426	10	12
Florida.....	March 3, 1845...	58,666	4	6	North Dakota.....	Feb. 22, 1889...	70,837	3	5
Georgia.....	*Jan. 2, 1788....	59,265	12	14	Ohio.....	Feb. 19, 1803....	41,040	22	24
Idaho.....	July 3, 1890....	83,888	2	4	Oklahoma.....	Nov. 16, 1907...	70,057	8	10
Illinois.....	Dec. 3, 1818....	56,665	27	29	Oregon.....	Feb. 14, 1859...	96,699	3	5
Indiana.....	Dec. 11, 1816...	36,354	13	15	Pennsylvania.....	*Dec. 12, 1787...	45,126	36	38
Iowa.....	March 3, 1845...	56,147	11	13	Rhode Island.....	*May 29, 1790...	1,248	3	5
Kansas.....	Jan. 29, 1861...	82,158	8	10	South Carolina....	*May 23, 1788...	30,989	7	9
Kentucky.....	Feb. 4, 1791....	40,598	11	13	South Dakota.....	Feb. 22, 1889...	77,615	3	5
Louisiana.....	April 8, 1812...	48,506	8	10	Tennessee.....	June 1, 1796....	42,022	10	12
Maine.....	March 3, 1820...	33,040	4	6	Texas.....	Dec. 29, 1845...	265,896	18	20
Maryland.....	*April 28, 1788...	12,327	6	8	Utah.....	July 16, 1896...	84,990	2	4
Massachusetts.....	*Feb. 6, 1788....	8,266	16	18	Vermont.....	Feb. 18, 1791...	9,564	2	4
Michigan.....	Jan. 26, 1837...	57,980	13	15	Virginia.....	*June 26, 1788...	42,627	10	12
Minnesota.....	May 11, 1858...	84,682	10	12	Washington.....	Feb. 22, 1889...	69,127	5	7
Mississippi.....	Dec. 10, 1817...	46,865	8	10	West Virginia.....	Dec. 31, 1862...	24,170	6	8
Missouri.....	March 2, 1821...	69,420	16	18	Wisconsin.....	May 29, 1848...	56,066	11	13
Montana.....	Feb. 22, 1889...	146,997	2	4	Wyoming.....	July 10, 1890...	97,914	1	3

PRESIDENTS OF UNITED STATES

	Name	Born	Native State	Age at Election	State from which Elected	Years of Service	Died	Age at Death
1	George Washington.....	Feb. 22, 1732	Virginia....	57	Virginia....	8	Dec. 14, 1799	67
2	John Adams.....	Oct. 30, 1735	Mass.....	61	Mass.....	4	July 4, 1826	90
3	Thomas Jefferson.....	April 13, 1743	Virginia....	57	Virginia....	8	July 4, 1826	83
4	James Madison.....	Mch. 16, 1751	Virginia....	57	Virginia....	8	June 28, 1836	85
5	James Monroe.....	April 28, 1758	Virginia....	58	Virginia....	8	July 4, 1831	73
6	John Quincy Adams.....	July 11, 1767	Mass.....	57	Mass.....	4	Feb. 23, 1848	80
7	Andrew Jackson.....	Mch. 15, 1767	N. Carolina.	61	Tenn.....	8	June 8, 1845	78
8	Martin Van Buren.....	Dec. 5, 1782	New York..	54	New York..	4	July 24, 1862	79
9	Wm. Henry Harrison.....	Feb. 9, 1773	Virginia....	68	Ohio.....	1 mo.	April 4, 1841	68
10	John Tyler.....	Mch. 29, 1790	Virginia....	51	Virginia....	4	Jan. 18, 1862	71
11	James K. Polk.....	Nov. 2, 1795	N. Car.....	49	Tenn.....	4	June 15, 1849	53
12	Zachary Taylor.....	Sept. 24, 1784	Virginia....	64	La.....	1 1/2	July 9, 1850	65
13	Millard Fillmore.....	Jan. 7, 1800	New York..	50	New York..	2 1/2	Mch. 8, 1874	74
14	Franklin Pierce.....	Nov. 23, 1804	N. H.....	48	N. H.....	4	Oct. 8, 1869	64
15	James Buchanan.....	April 23, 1791	Penn.....	65	Penn.....	4	June 1, 1868	77
16	Abraham Lincoln.....	Feb. 12, 1809	Kentucky...	52	Illinois....	4 1/4	April 15, 1865	56
17	Andrew Johnson.....	Dec. 29, 1808	N. Carolina.	56	Tenn.....	3 3/4	July 31, 1875	66
18	Ulysses S. Grant.....	April 27, 1822	Ohio.....	46	Illinois....	8	July 23, 1885	63
19	Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Oct. 4, 1822	Ohio.....	54	Ohio.....	4	Jan. 17, 1893	70
20	James A. Garfield.....	Nov. 19, 1831	Ohio.....	49	Ohio.....	1/2	Sept. 19, 1881	49
21	Chester A. Arthur.....	Oct. 5, 1830	Vermont....	50	New York..	3 1/2	Nov. 18, 1886	56
22	Grover Cleveland.....	Mch. 18, 1837	N. Jersey...	47	New York..	4	June 24, 1908	71
23	Benjamin Harrison.....	Aug. 20, 1833	Ohio.....	55	Indiana....	4	Mch. 13, 1901	67
24	Grover Cleveland.....	Mch. 18, 1837	N. Jersey...	55	New York..	4	June 24, 1908	71
25	William McKinley.....	Jan. 29, 1843	Ohio.....	54	Ohio.....	4 1/2	Sept. 14, 1901	58
26	Theodore Roosevelt.....	Oct. 27, 1858	New York..	42	New York..	7 1/2	Living	—
27	William H. Taft.....	Sept. 15, 1857	Ohio.....	51	Ohio.....	4	Living	—
28	Woodrow Wilson.....	Dec. 28, 1856	Virginia....	56	New Jersey.	—	Living	—

VICE PRESIDENTS OF UNITED STATES

	Name.	Born.	Native State	State from which elected.	Years of service	Died.	Age at Death
1.	John Adams.....	Oct. 30, 1735	Mass.	Mass.	8	July 4, 1826	90
2.	Thos. Jefferson.....	April 13, 1743	Virginia	Virginia	4	July 4, 1826	83
3.	Aaron Burr.....	Feb. 6, 1756	New Jersey	New York	4	Sept. 14, 1836	80
4.	Geo. Clinton.....	July 26, 1739	New York	New York	7	April 20, 1812	73
5.	Elbridge Gerry.....	July 17, 1744	Mass.	Mass.	1 1/2	Nov. 23, 1814	70
6.	Daniel D. Tompkins.....	June 21, 1774	New York	New York	8	June 11, 1825	51
7.	John C. Calhoun.....	Mar. 18, 1782	So. Carolina	So. Carolina	7 1/2	Mar. 31, 1850	68
8.	Martin Van Buren.....	Dec. 5, 1782	New York	New York	4	July 24, 1862	79
9.	Richard M. Johnson.....	Oct. 17, 1780	Kentucky	Kentucky	4	Nov. 19, 1850	70
10	John Tyler.....	Mar. 29, 1790	Virginia	Virginia	1 mo.	Jan. 18, 1862	72
11.	George M. Dallas.....	July 10, 1792	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	4	Dec. 31, 1864	72
12.	Millard Fillmore.....	Jan. 7, 1800	New York	New York	1	Mar 7, 1874	74
13.	William R. King.....	April 6, 1786	No. Carolina	Alabama	1 mo.	April 18, 1853	67
14.	John C. Breckenridge.....	Jan. 21, 1821	Kentucky	Kentucky	4	May 17, 1875	54
15.	Hannibal Hamlin.....	Aug. 27, 1809	Maine	Maine	4	July 4, 1891	81
16.	Andrew Johnson.....	Dec. 29, 1808	No. Carolina	Tenn.	1 mo.	July 31, 1875	66
17.	Schuyler Colfax.....	Mar. 23, 1823	New York	Indiana	4	Jan. 13, 1885	62
18.	Henry Wilson.....	Feb. 12, 1812	New Hamp.	Mass.	2 1/2	Nov. 22, 1875	63
19	William A. Wheeler.....	June 30, 1819	New York	New York	4	June 4, 1887	68
20.	Chester A. Arthur.....	Oct. 5, 1830	Vermont	New York	6 mos.	Nov. 18, 1886	56
21.	Thos. A. Hendricks.....	Sept. 7, 1819	Ohio	Indiana	6 mos.	Nov. 25, 1885	66
22.	Levi P. Morton.....	May 16, 1824	Vermont	New York	4	Living	—
23.	Adlai E. Stevenson.....	Oct. 23, 1835	Kentucky	Illinois	4	June 14, 1914	78
24.	Garret A. Hobart.....	June 3, 1844	New Jersey	New Jersey	2 1/2	Nov. 21, 1899	55
25.	Theodore Roosevelt.....	Oct. 27, 1858	New York	New York	6 mos.	Living	—
26.	Chas. W. Fairbanks.....	May 11, 1852	Ohio	Indiana	4	Living	—
27.	Jas. S. Sherman.....	Oct. 24, 1855	New York	New York	3 1/2	Oct. 30, 1912	57
28.	Thomas R. Marshall.....	Mar. 14, 1854	Indiana	Indiana	—	Living	—

THE TITLE OF THE PRESIDENT

The address of the President is simply "The President of the United States." In the First Congress, there was a debate over a title and it was proposed by some members that he be addressed as "His Excellency" and by others as "His Highness," but a committee reported that "it is not proper to annex any style or title other than that expressed in the Constitution"

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

President—Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey.....	Salary. *\$75,000 (Presidential term expires March 4th, 1917.)
Vice-President—Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana.....	12,000
Secretary to President—Joseph P. Tumulty of N. J....	7,500

CABINET PORTFOLIOS

(Officers appointed by President for no fixed term.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sec. of State—Robert Lansing of N. Y..... \$12,000

Duties.—To attend to all correspondence with the ambassadors and consuls of the U. S., and with representatives of foreign powers sent to the U. S.; and to negotiations relating to foreign affairs of the U. S. He is also the medium of correspondence between the President and the governors of the States; also of foreign executives. He countersigns and affixes the U. S. seal to all executive proclamations. He is custodian of the treaties made with foreign states, and of the laws of the U. S. He grants and issues passports. He is also charged with certain annual reports to Congress relating to commercial information received from diplomatic and consular officers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Sec. of Treasury—William Gibbs McAdoo of N. Y... \$12,000

Duties.—To manage national finances, superintend collection of all revenues. He is the government bookkeeper and grants all warrants for moneys expended. Submits to government an annual budget. He also controls the construction of public buildings; the coinage and printing of money; the administration of the life-saving, revenue cutter, and the public health and marine hospital branches of the public service. General supervision over national banks, also a new bureau of shipping.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR

Sec. of War—Newton D. Baker of Ohio..... \$12,000

Duties.—General supervision of Army; also supervision of construction of Panama Canal; the U. S. Military Academy at West Point; national cemeteries; publication of Official Records of the War of the Rebellion; Board of Ordnance and Fortification and matters relating to river and harbor improvements; establishment of harbor lines, and approves plans and locations of bridges which are constructed over navigable waters of the U. S.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorney-General—Thomas Watt Gregory of Texas... \$12,000

Duties.—Represents the U. S. and the Cabinet in all matters of law; exercises a general superintendence and direction over U. S. attorneys and marshals in all judicial districts, and provides special counsel for the U. S. whenever required by any department of the government. Has charge of all prosecutions against illegal combinations under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Postmaster-General—Albert Sidney Burleson of Texas \$12,000

Duties.—Appoints all officers and employees of the Dept., except the four Assistant Postmaster-Generals and the Purchasing Agent, who are appointed by the President; appoints postmasters whose compensation does not exceed \$1,000; makes postal treaties with foreign governments, with the advice and consent of the President. General charge of the postal service.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Sec. of Navy—Josephus Daniels of North Carolina.... \$12,000

Duties.—General supervision over Navy. Superintends construction armament and employment of warships. Has charge of Navy Yards.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Sec. of Interior—Franklin Knight Lane of Cal..... \$12,000

Duties.—Superintends the bureaus for patents, pensions and bounty lands, public lands and surveys, the Indians, education,

railroads, geological survey, reclamation of arid lands, investigation of methods of mining. Has charge of all national parks and reservations and the distribution of appropriations for agricultural and mechanical colleges.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Sec. of Agriculture—David Franklin Houston of Mo.. \$12,000

Duties.—Besides having general supervision of business relating to agriculture and the gathering of agricultural statistics, he has charge of the Weather Bureau and the Forest Service. He also has control of the quarantine stations for imported cattle, of interstate quarantine rendered necessary by sheep and cattle diseases, and of the inspection of cattle-carrying vessels; and directs the enforcement of the meat inspection and food and drug laws under which the inspection of domestic and imported food products is carried on. He enforces the laws prohibiting the transportation of interstate commerce of game killed in violation of local laws. He furnishes sample seeds of various vegetables and flowers.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Sec. of Commerce—William Cox Redfield of N. Y.... \$12,000

Duties.—To promote mining, manufacturing, shipping, fishery, and transporting interests. His duties also comprise investigation of corporations. He has charge of the Light House Service, taking of the census, making of coast and geodetic surveys, collecting of statistics relating to foreign and domestic commerce, inspection of steamboats, supervision of fisheries, supervision and control of the Alaskan fur seal, salmon and other fisheries, and jurisdiction over merchant vessels and seamen of the U. S.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Sec. of Labor—William Bauchop Wilson of Penn..... \$12,000

Duties.—To promote and develop the welfare of wage earners. He is also charged with the administration of the laws relating to immigration and the Chinese exclusion laws. The Bureau of Naturalization and the Bureau of Labor Statistics come under this department as well as the Children's Bureau.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Qualifications.—The President must be thirty-five years old, a native of the United States, and a resident therein for fourteen years. The qualifications of the Vice-President are the same.

Term.—His term of office is four years, and he swears to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States to the best of his ability.

Army Status.—He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, when it is called into the actual service of the nation.

Advisors.—He may require the opinion in writing of the principal officers in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices. These executive departments are nine in number—Department of State, Treasury Department, War Department, Department of Justice (Attorney-General), Post Office Department, Navy Department, Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, and Department of Labor. The heads thereof constitute the President's Cabinet or official family.

Powers.—He has power to grant pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachments; to make treaties by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senate; nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senate, appoint ambassadors, ministers and consuls to foreign countries, Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not otherwise provided for. If vacancies occur during a recess of the Senate, he may grant commissions to new appointees, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate.

*\$25,000 also allowed for traveling expenses.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Complete woman suffrage has been granted in eleven States, and the Territory of Alaska, as follows:

	Date Granted	Number of Women Eli- gible to Vote
Wyoming.....	1869	28,840
Colorado.....	1893	213,425
Utah.....	1896	85,729
Idaho.....	1896	69,818
Washington.....	1910	277,727
California.....	1911	671,386
Kansas.....	1912	438,934
Arizona.....	1912	43,891
Oregon.....	1912	169,000
Alaska.....	1913	11,000
Montana.....	1914	81,741
Nevada.....	1914	18,140

On October 17, 1915, New Jersey cast 125,320 votes for and 176,482 against Woman Suffrage.

On November 2, 1915, the following states cast votes against Woman Suffrage:

Massachusetts by 132,000 majority, New York by 195,000 majority and Pennsylvania by 55,000 majority.

Partial Woman Suffrage

Partial woman suffrage exists in several States. The kind of suffrage and dates of establishment follow:

Connecticut—School suffrage (1893)
Delaware—School suffrage to tax-paying women (1898)
Illinois—The Illinois legislature passed a law by which Illinois women gain the right to vote for all officials not provided for by the State constitution. This includes Presidential electors and all county and municipal officers (1913).
Iowa—Bond suffrage (1894), tax levies.
Kentucky—School suffrage to widows with children of school age (1838). Measure enlarged (1912).
Louisiana—Tax-paying suffrage (1898)
Massachusetts—School suffrage (1879)
Michigan—School suffrage (1875), taxpayers to vote on questions of local taxation and granting franchises (1908)
Minnesota—School suffrage (1875), library trustees (1898)
Mississippi—School suffrage (1880)
Nebraska—School suffrage (1883)
New Hampshire—School suffrage (1878)
New Jersey—School suffrage (1887)
New Mexico—School suffrage (1910)
New York—School suffrage (1880), tax-paying suffrage, local taxation in all towns and villages of the state (1901), women in all towns, villages and third class cities vote on bonding propositions (1910)
North Dakota—School suffrage (1887)
Ohio—School suffrage (1894)
Oklahoma—School suffrage (1907)
So. Dakota—School suffrage (1887)
Vermont—School suffrage (1880)
Wisconsin—School suffrage (1900)

States Repudiating Woman Suffrage

States whose legislatures have recently repudiated a woman suffrage amendment are Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, Virginia and West Virginia. In Maine and West Virginia both houses gave the measure a majority indorsement but not the two-thirds vote required. In Missouri, after having been sent to engrossment by both houses, the bill was reconsidered and killed by the Senate.

To Enfranchise Women.

There are two ways through which women can be enfranchised—Congress can submit an amendment to the National Constitution, which must be ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures: or the Legislature of each State can submit an amend-

ment to its own constitution, which must be approved by the majority of the voters. The former would be the easier way, but the National American Woman Suffrage Association has realized that Congress would not act until a considerable number of States had first conferred the suffrage. Therefore, while it has appealed to every Congress since 1869, it has continually assisted the individual States in their struggle. The Legislature of a Territory can grant the suffrage without referendum.

Women Suffrage In Foreign Countries

Woman suffrage exists in New Zealand, the six States of the Australian Federation, Finland, Norway and Iceland. All women in Sweden have municipal suffrage. In Denmark women who pay taxes or whose husbands pay taxes have the municipal vote. Isle of Man gives full Parliamentary suffrage to women tax payers. England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland give municipal suffrage to women. In Canada municipal suffrage is given to property owning widows and spinsters in Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island and Quebec; to tax paying widows and spinsters in Manitoba and New Brunswick. Nova Scotia grants municipal suffrage to all property owning women, including married women whose husbands are not voters. Municipal suffrage is granted the women of Rangoon, capital of Burmah; Belize, capital of British Honduras; and Baroda and Bombay, British India. Women have limited communal franchise rights in certain provinces of Austria, Hungary and Russia.

RECORDS OF BALLOTS AT CONVENTIONS

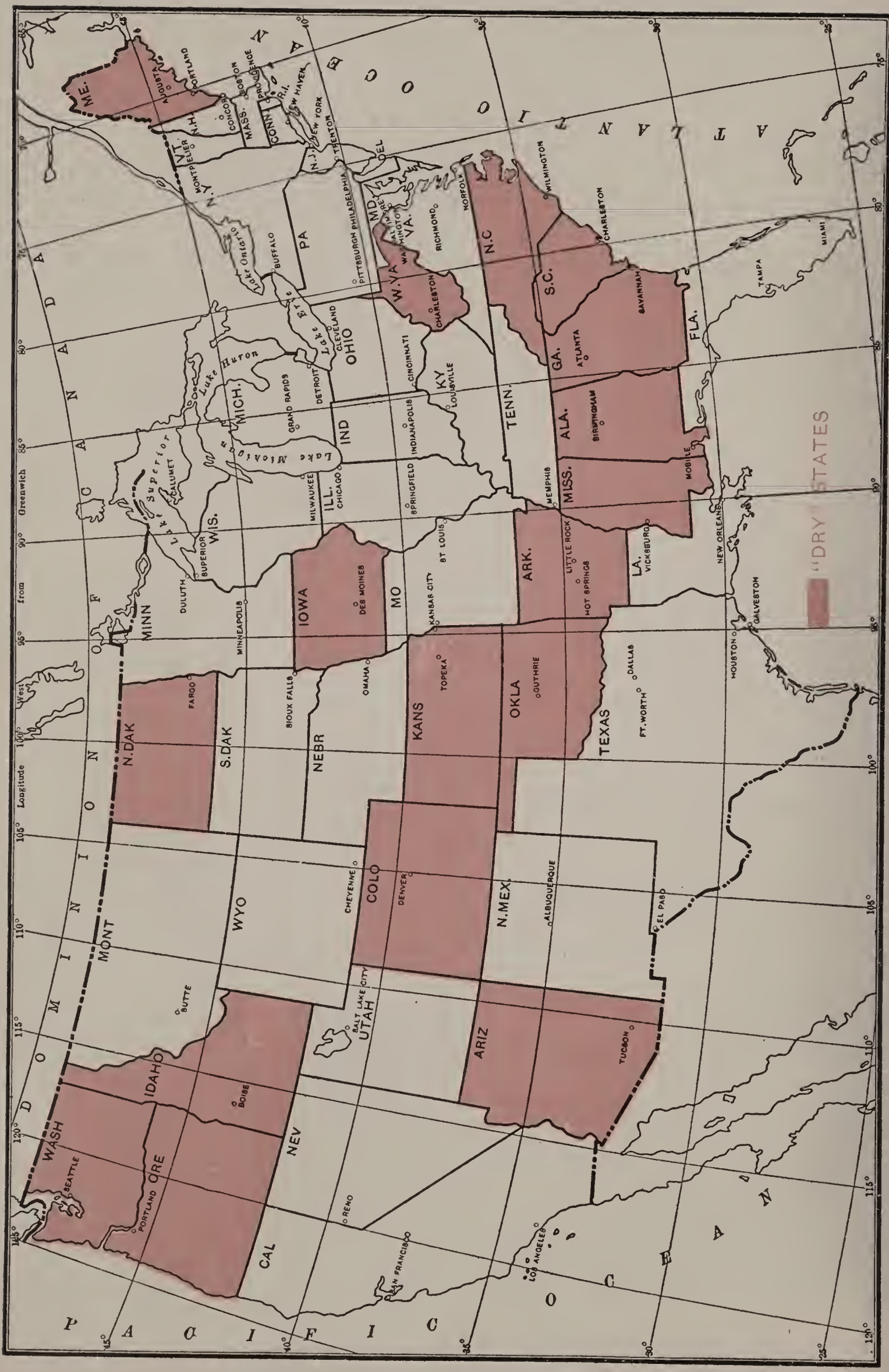
The following table gives the history of the national conventions since 1832, showing the number of ballots taken by each of the two leading parties and the candidate finally selected

Year	Ballots		Nominations	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
1832.....	1	1	Jackson	Clay*
1836.....	1	†	Van Buren	[Harrison]*†
1840.....	1	(?)†	Van Buren	Harrison*
1844.....	9	1	Polk	Clay*
1848.....	4	4	Cass	Taylor*
1852.....	49	53	Pierce	Scott*
1856.....	17	1	Buchanan	Frémont
1860.....	59	4	Douglas	Lincoln
1864.....	1	1	McClellan	Lincoln
1868.....	22	1	Seymour	Grant
1872.....	1	1	Greeley	Grant
1876.....	2	7	Tilden	Hayes
1880.....	2	36	Hancock	Garfield
1884.....	2	4	Cleveland	Blaine
1888.....	1	8	Cleveland	Harrison
1892.....	1	1	Cleveland	Harrison
1896.....	5	1	Bryan	McKinley
1900.....	1	1	Bryan	McKinley
1904.....	1	1	Parker	Roosevelt
1908.....	1	1	Bryan	Taft
1912.....	46	1	Wilson	Taft

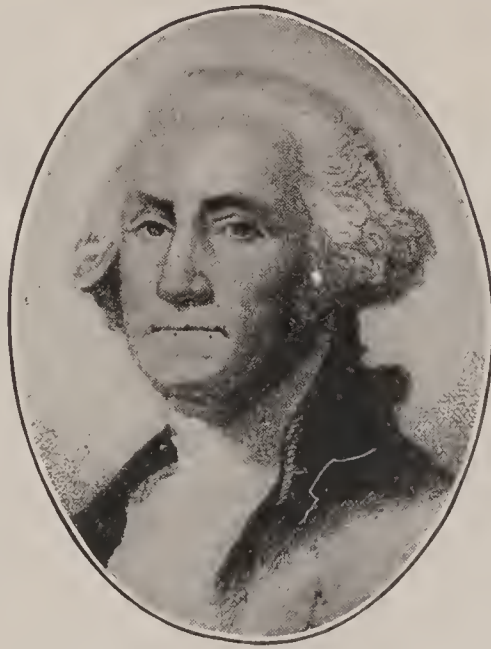
Democrats established the record in their 1860 convention. The delegates assembled in Charleston, S. C., on April 23. They were in session there for ten long days, without coming to any agreement. After fifty-seven ballots had been taken in vain they adjourned to meet at Baltimore on June 18. There the second ballot resulted in the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas. Incidentally the chairman of the National Committee that year of dissension was August Belmont, father of the two Belmonts who were in the storm centre in 1912.

But the banner year for convention schisms was 1852. In that year over a hundred ballots were taken in the two conventions—49 by the Democrats and 53 by the Whigs. The Whigs finally elected Scott, but the Democrats had to fall back on a compromise candidate in the person of Pierce who was subsequently elected President.

*Whig. †No convention. ‡No record



Map showing Dry States

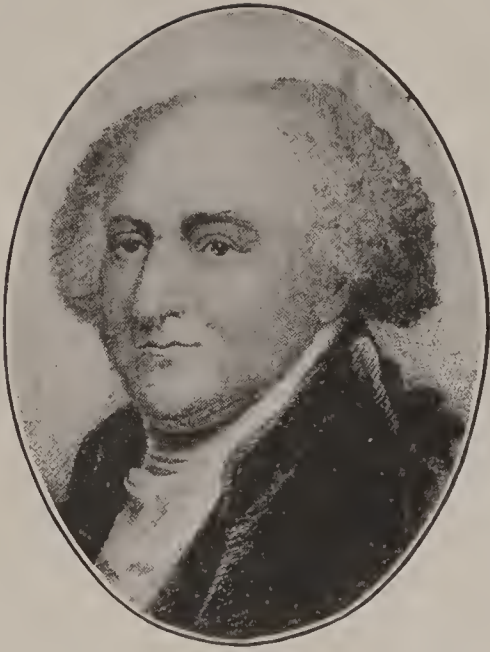
PRESIDENTS
OF THEUNITED
STATES.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, first President of the United States: born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, 22nd of February, 1732; died at Mount Vernon, 14th of December, 1799. He was the son of Augustine Washington, a Virginia planter. He left school when about sixteen years of age; was engaged in surveying 1748-51; was appointed adjutant of Virginia troops in 1751; inherited Mount Vernon on the death of his brother in 1752; was made commander of a military district of Virginia in 1753; was sent on a mission to the French authorities beyond the Allegheny river, 1753-54; was appointed lieutenant-colonel in 1754; had a successful skirmish with the French and defended Fort Mifflin, but was obliged to surrender on July 3, 1754; was a volunteer aide-de-camp to Braddock in 1755 in the battle of the Monongahela, and through his skill and knowledge of frontier warfare, saved the survivors of that disastrous engagement; commanded on the frontier, 1755-57; and led the advance guard in Forbes's expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1758. In January, 1759, he married Mrs. Martha Custis and settled as a planter at Mount Vernon. He was elected a delegate to the Virginia House of Burgesses, and to the Continental Congresses of 1774-75; became commander-in-chief of the Continental forces at Cambridge in July, 1775; and compelled the evacuation of Boston in March, 1776. His army was defeated in the battle of Long Island in August, 1776, and at White Plains in the October following. He retreated across New Jersey to Pennsylvania and crossing the Delaware surprised the Hessians at Trenton, December 26; won the victory of Princeton,

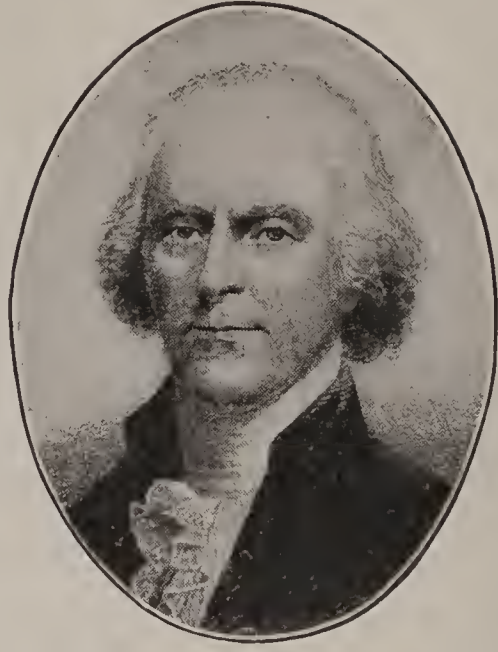
January, 1777; was defeated at Brandywine and Germantown in 1777; wintered at Valley Forge, 1777-78; fought the drawn battle of Monmouth in 1778; compelled the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781; resigned his commission as commander-in-chief in 1783 and retired to Mount Vernon. In 1787 he was president of the Constitutional Convention; was unanimously elected President of the United States in February, 1789, and inaugurated at New York, April 30, 1789; was unanimously re-elected in 1793. His administrations were occupied with the establishment of the new government under the Constitution, and the regulation of finance and commerce. Among the important events were the admission of Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the Indian wars, the "whiskey insurrection," and the Jay treaty. In September, 1796, he issued his farewell address to the people. In 1798 he was appointed lieutenant-general of the army in anticipation of a war with France.

"It was always known by his friends, and it was soon acknowledged by the whole nation and by the English themselves, that in Washington America had found a leader who could be induced by no earthly motive to tell a falsehood, or to break an engagement, or to commit any dishonorable act. Men of this moral type are happily not rare, and we have all met them in our experience; but there is scarcely another instance in history of such a man's having reached and maintained the highest position in the convulsions of civil war and of a great popular agitation."—Lecky, *England in the XVIIIth Century*.



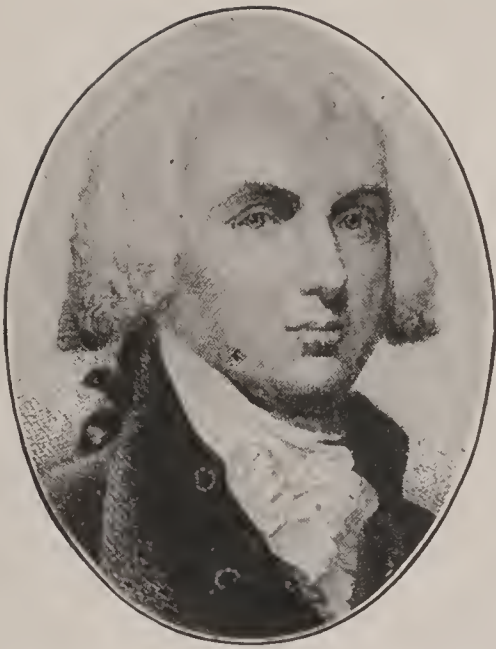
JOHN ADAMS.

JOHN ADAMS, second President of the United States: born at Braintree (Quincy), Massachusetts, 30th of October, 1735; died at Quincy, Massachusetts, 4th of July, 1826. The son of a small farmer, he was graduated from Harvard College in 1755, taught school, studied law, was active in opposing the Stamp Act, was counsel for the soldiers charged with murder in connection with the "Boston massacre" of 1770, and became a leader of the patriot party. In 1774 he was chosen a member of the Revolutionary congress of Massachusetts. He was a delegate to the first and second Continental Congresses. In the Continental Congress of 1775 he proposed Washington as commander-in-chief of the Continental forces. He was one of the committee of five which drew up and signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1777 he was appointed commissioner to France; negotiated a treaty with the Netherlands in 1782; was one of the negotiators of the treaties with Great Britain, 1782-83; negotiated a treaty with Prussia; and was appointed United States minister to England in 1785. He was Federal Vice-President, 1789-97 and was elected as Federal candidate for President in 1796. His administration was a stormy one owing partly to the treacherous course of the French Directory toward the United States minister, partly to dissension in his cabinet, and partly to the rivalry of Hamilton. The Alien and Sedition Acts added to his unpopularity but his lofty patriotism and sincerity have never been questioned. In 1800 he was again the Federal candidate for President but was defeated and retired to Quincy in 1801.

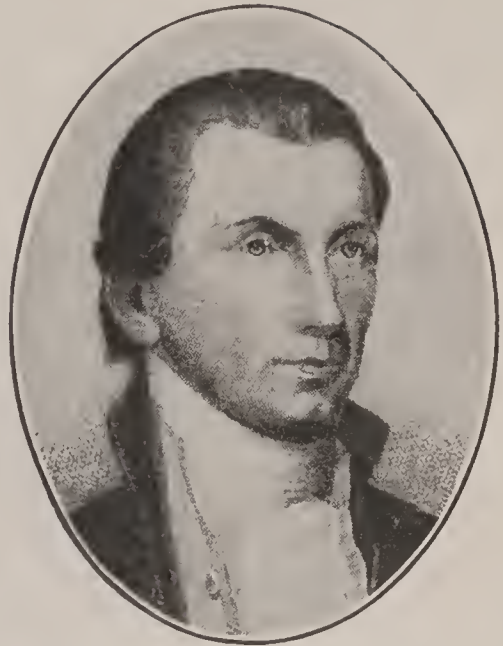


THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, third President of the United States: born at Shadwell, Albemarle County, Virginia, 2nd of April, 1743; died at Monticello, Albemarle County, Virginia, 4th of July, 1826. He was graduated from William and Mary College, studied law, and entered upon its practice. He was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, 1769-75 and became active in the Revolutionary agitation. He drafted the instructions to the Virginia delegates to the first Continental Congress. He was a delegate to the second Continental Congress of 1775-76 and drew up the Declaration of Independence. He was again in the House of Burgesses, 1776-78, and was governor of Virginia, 1779-81; was a member of Congress, 1783-84; United States minister to France, 1785-89, while there writing his "Notes on Virginia," and witnessing the outbreak of the French Revolution; and secretary of state, 1790-93. In the ensuing years he became the founder and central figure of the Democratic-Republican party which was formed in opposition to the Federalists. He was Vice-President, 1797-1801, and President two terms, 1801-09. His administrations were marked by the abolition of some usages of an aristocratic tendency, by the war with Tripoli, the Louisiana Purchase, the Lewis and Clark expedition for the exploration of the northwest, the "Chesapeake" incident, the reduction of the national debt, and the embargo. In his later life he was interested in educational work and superintended the founding of the University of Virginia. His political theories have exerted a powerful influence upon public life in America.



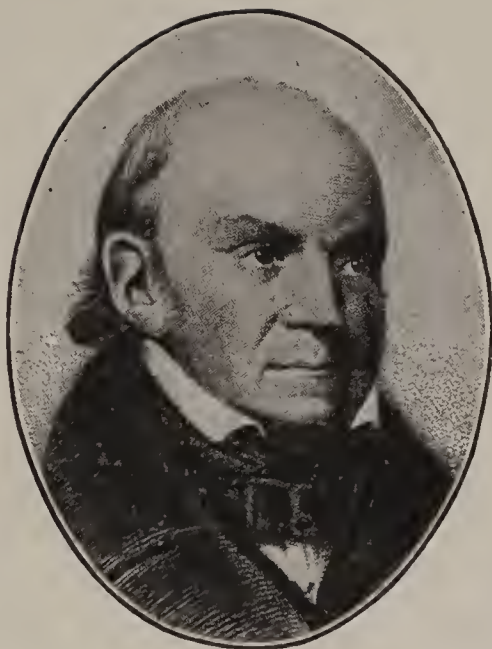
JAMES MADISON.



JAMES MONROE.

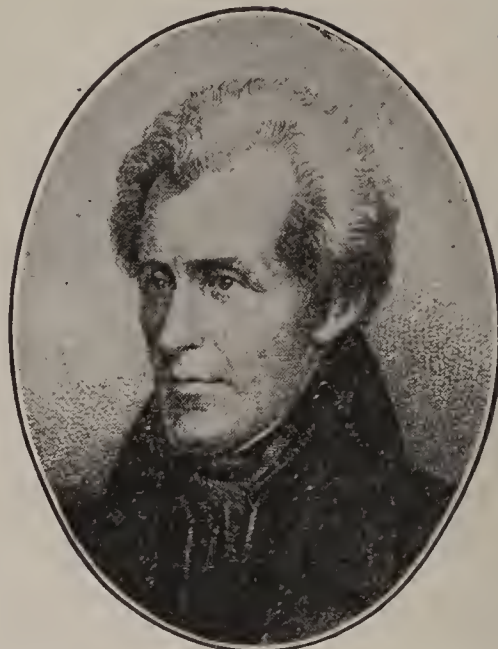
JAMES MADISON, fourth President of the United States: born at Port Conway, Virginia, 16th of March, 1751; died at Montpelier, Virginia, 28th of June, 1836. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1771 and for a few years thereafter pursued his studies in Hebrew, theology, philosophy, and law. In 1774 he was a member of the Committee of Public Safety for Orange County, Virginia; in 1776 was an influential delegate to the convention which framed the Constitution of Virginia; was a member of the first Virginia legislature; was a delegate to Congress from Virginia, 1780-83; and to the Constitutional Convention of 1787; and had much influence in framing and shaping the Constitution, while later the keen analysis and clear cut arguments, put forth in his writings and speeches, were potent factors in securing its adoption; was member of Congress from Virginia, 1797; drew up the Virginia Resolutions of 1798; was secretary of state, 1801-09; was elected President as Democratic candidate in 1808; and was re-elected in 1812. Madison was a man of peace and it was not until after many diplomatic attempts to bring about an understanding with England that he yielded to popular pressure and consented to the War of 1812. The greater part of his second administration was devoted to that conflict, and party strife became very bitter. The Peace of Ghent in 1814 left the country practically where it was before the war, "its boundary unchanged, its international rights still undefined." But Madison's services to the struggling young Republic place him in the first rank of her statesmen.

JAMES MONROE, fifth President of the United States: born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, 28th of April, 1758; died at New York, 4th of July, 1831. He was descended from Scotch cavalier stock. Having entered William and Mary College, he left his course unfinished to serve in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of the Virginia Assembly in 1782; was a member of Congress from Virginia, 1783-86; was a member of the Virginia ratification convention in 1788, where he earnestly opposed the centralizing features of the Constitution; was United States senator from Virginia, 1790-94; was United States minister to France, 1794-96; was governor of Virginia, 1799-1802; was one of the negotiators of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; was United States minister to Great Britain, 1803-07; was again governor of Virginia in 1811; was secretary of state under Madison, 1811-17, and secretary of war, 1814-15; was elected President as the candidate of the Democratic-Republican party in 1816; and was re-elected in 1820. The period of his first administration is known as the "era of good feeling." His administrations were distinguished by the acquisition of Florida from Spain in 1819, the admission of the states of Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, and Missouri. The discussion preceding the passage of the Missouri Compromise in that trial of strength between the slave and free states created bitter political strife. The promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine was more far-reaching in its effects than any other act of his useful, busy life and secured his title to fame. President Monroe's later years were passed away from his native state.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, sixth President of the United States: born at Braintree, Massachusetts, 11th of July, 1767; died at Washington, D. C., 23rd of February, 1848. He was the son of John Adams, second President of the United States. In his early life he was taken abroad by his father; studied at the University of Leyden, and at fourteen began his public career as secretary to Francis Dana, United States minister to Russia. He was graduated from Harvard in 1788; was admitted to the bar in 1791, and began to write on public affairs. He was minister to Holland, 1794-97; was minister to Prussia, 1797-1801; United States senator, 1803-08; was appointed minister to Russia in 1809; was one of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Ghent; was United States minister to England, 1815-17; and secretary of state to President Monroe, 1817-25. In the election of 1824 though he received but 84 electoral votes to 99 for Andrew Jackson, he was, by a coalition of his followers with the supporters of Clay, chosen President by the House of Representatives. Adams's administration was marked by intelligence, firmness, and integrity. It was, however, a stormy one owing to the bitter attacks of his enemies in Congress and to his own unbending and aggressive character. He favored protection, and internal improvements at Federal expense. He failed of re-election in 1828 but in 1831, at the age of sixty-four, he entered Congress as an independent member for the Quincy district in Massachusetts, which he represented till his death. He was an unsuccessful candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1834.



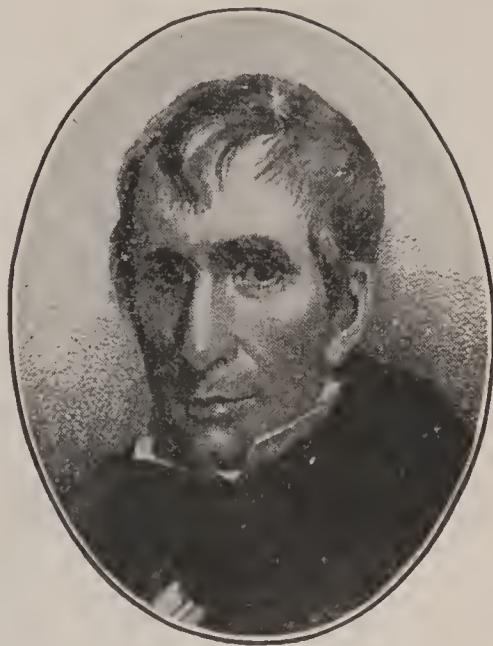
ANDREW JACKSON.

ANDREW JACKSON, seventh President of the United States: born at the Waxhaw settlement, North Carolina, 15th of March, 1767; died at the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tennessee, 8th of June, 1845. He began his military career at the age of thirteen at the battle of Hanging Rock. He was member of Congress from Tennessee, 1796-97; United States senator, 1797-98; justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, 1798-1804; defeated the Creeks at Talladega in 1813, and at Emuckfau, and Horseshoe Bend in 1814; captured Pensacola from the English in 1814; defeated the English at New Orleans in January, 1815; conducted a campaign against the Seminoles, 1817-18; was appointed governor of Florida Territory in 1821; was United States senator from Tennessee, 1823-25; was an unsuccessful candidate for President, in 1824; was elected as the Democratic candidate for President in 1828; and was re-elected in 1832. He instituted the "spoils system" in national politics by discharging nearly 700 office-holders during the first year of his administration as against seventy-four removals by all the preceding Presidents. In July, 1832, he vetoed a bill for renewing the charter of the Bank of the United States. On December, 11, 1832, he issued a proclamation in answer to the nullification ordinance passed by South Carolina, declaring void certain obnoxious duties on imports. In this proclamation he announced his determination to enforce the Federal laws, and following the proclamation he ordered United States troops to Charleston and Augusta, thus bringing about the submission of the nullifiers.



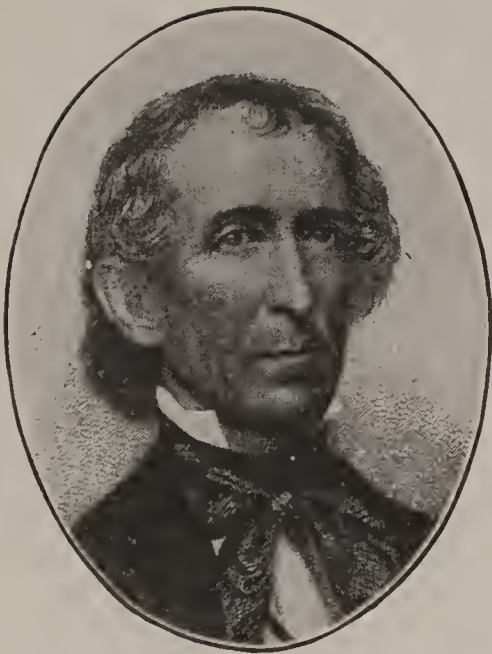
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, eighth President of the United States: born at Kinderhook, New York, 5th of December, 1782; died at Kinderhook, 24th of July, 1862. He was eminent in his State both as a lawyer and as a Democratic politician; was an adroit party manager and often styled the "Little Magician." He was admitted to the bar in 1803; became surrogate of Columbia County in 1808; entered the New York State senate in 1812, and was re-elected to that body in 1816; was attorney-general of New York State, 1815-19; was United States senator from New York, 1821-28; was an influential member of the New York State constitutional convention in 1821; was governor of New York, 1828-29; was secretary of state under President Jackson, 1829-31; was sent as minister to Great Britain in 1831, but soon returned, owing to the rejection of his nomination by the United States Senate; was elected with Jackson for the latter's second term, serving as Vice-President, 1833-37; was elected as Democratic candidate for President in 1836 and served 1837-41. During his administration the country was troubled by the disastrous financial panic of 1837. Among the important features of his administration were the establishment of the independent treasury system, for which Mr. Van Buren deserved great credit, and the pre-emption law. Mr. Van Buren was again candidate for President in 1840 but was defeated by General William Henry Harrison. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1844; and the unsuccessful candidate of the Free-soil party for President in 1848.

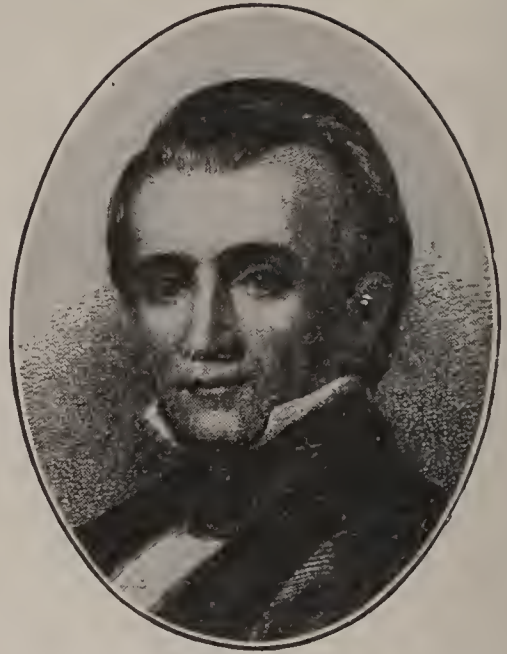


WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, ninth President of the United States: born at Berkeley, Charles City County, Virginia, 9th of February, 1773; died at Washington, D. C., 4th of April, 1842. He was the son of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; was educated at Hampden Sidney College; entered the army, and fought at Wayne's victory of 1794. In 1798 he became secretary of the Northwest Territory, and in 1799-1800 represented that Territory in Congress; was governor of the new Indiana Territory in 1800; was still governor when the Indian outbreak occurred, and his victory at Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811, gave him national prominence. In the war of 1812 he was major-general, first of Kentucky militia, and then in the regular army. He defended Fort Meigs against the British in 1813, and achieved his second military triumph by defeating Proctor and Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames. He was a member of Congress from Ohio, 1816-19; was United States senator, 1825-28; was made United States minister to Colombia, 1828-29; and was defeated by Van Buren as the Whig candidate for President in 1836. In December, 1839, the Whig party again put him forward as candidate for the presidency against Mr. Van Buren. The campaign of which the slogan was "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," was one of enthusiastic demonstration for the "log cabin and hard cider" candidate and he succeeded president Van Buren on March 4, 1841. He held office but one month, falling a victim to the fatigue incident to the campaign and the clamor of office seekers.



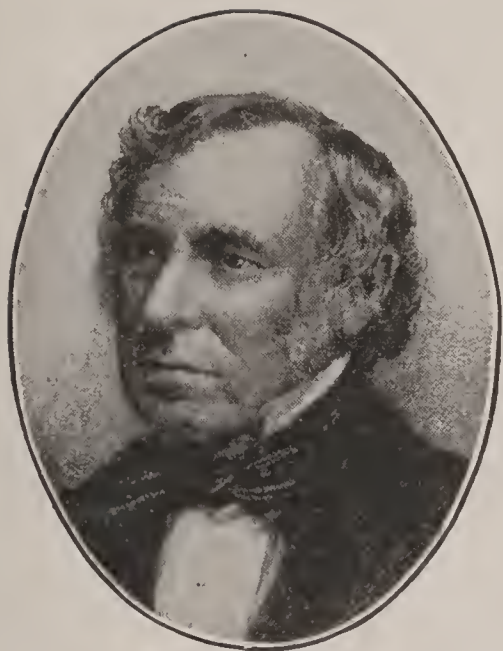
JOHN TYLER.



JAMES KNOX POLK.

JOHN TYLER, tenth President of the United States: born at Greenway, Charles City County, Virginia, 29th of March, 1790; died at Richmond, Virginia, 18th of June, 1862. He was educated at William and Mary College; was admitted to the bar in 1809; was member of the Virginia legislature, 1811-16; volunteered for the defense of Richmond in 1813; was member of Congress from Virginia, 1816-21; was a member of the legislature, 1823-25; was governor of Virginia, 1825-27; and was United States senator from Virginia, 1827-36. He opposed the tariff, the bank, and the Force Bill, and resigned in February, 1836, because of unwillingness to obey instructions of the Virginia legislature to vote for the "expunging resolution." He received 47 electoral votes in 1836 as candidate of the "States-rights Whigs" for Vice-President; was returned to the Virginia legislature in 1838; and was nominated by the Whigs as candidate for Vice-President in December, 1839. The death of President Harrison on April 4, 1841, one month after his inauguration, left Mr. Tyler President of the United States. His administration was marked by the quarrel with the leaders of the Whig party; the veto of the fiscal bank bills in 1841; veto of the protective bill in 1842; the Ashburton treaty; and the annexation of Texas. He was nominated for President by a Democratic convention in 1842, but subsequently withdrew. He was made peace commissioner by President Buchanan in 1861; was president of the peace convention in February, 1861; favored secession of Virginia; and was made a member of the Confederate provisional congress. His death occurred during the first year of the Civil War.

JAMES KNOX POLK, eleventh President of the United States: born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, 2nd of November, 1795; died at Nashville, Tennessee, 15th of June, 1849. He was a graduate of the University of North Carolina and became a lawyer in Tennessee, having been admitted to the bar in 1820. He represented Tennessee as a Democratic member of Congress, 1825-39; was chairman of the Ways and Means committee; was speaker of the House of Representatives, 1835-39; was governor of Tennessee from 1839 to 1841; was defeated candidate for governor in 1841 and again in 1843. In 1844 the Democrats selected Mr. Polk as a "safe," compromise candidate for the presidency. The election was a close, hard struggle, with Mr. Clay, the great compromiser, as the Whig candidate. It ended in a victory for Mr. Polk, who had 175 electoral votes. He was inaugurated March 4, 1845, and his administration was one of great interest. The Mexican war, in which President Polk thoroughly believed, was vigorously prosecuted and its termination resulted in the acquisition by the United States of California and other Mexican territory. The boundary between Oregon and Canada, which had long been a subject of controversy between England and the United States, was peaceably settled by treaty in 1846. The revenue "Walker Tariff" received his approval, but he vetoed river and harbor bills in 1846 and 1847. As his term was nearing its end, gold was discovered in California and the movement of population to the westward greatly accelerated. Mr. Polk lived but a few months after his retirement from office.



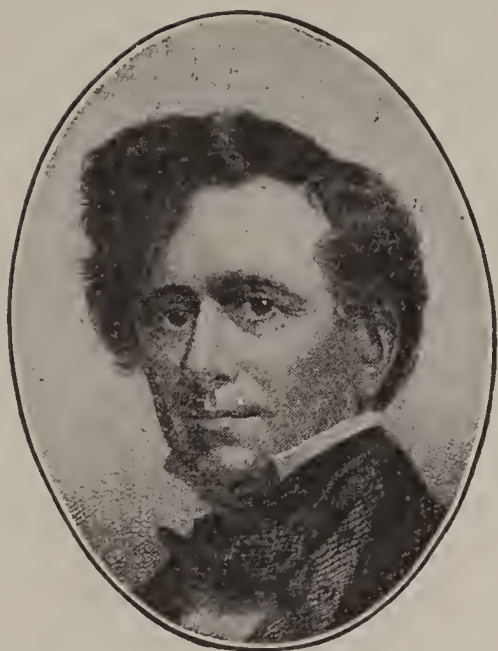
ZACHARY TAYLOR.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth President of the United States: born in Orange County, Virginia, 24th of September, 1784; died at Washington, D. C., 9th of July, 1850. He entered the United States army as first lieutenant in 1808; served in the War of 1812, attaining the rank of major; defended Fort Harrison against the Indians in 1812; served in Black Hawk's war in 1832, with the rank of colonel; won a victory over the Seminole Indians at Okechobee in 1837, and was brevetted brigadier-general; and became commander-in-chief in Florida in 1838. Later he commanded United States forces in the Southwest. When war with Mexico became imminent in 1845 Taylor was ordered to the disputed Texan frontier. He commanded in northern Mexico in the Mexican war; gained the battle of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, and that of Resaca de la Palma the following day; took possession of Matamoras on May 18th; captured Monterey, September 24; and defeated Santa Ana at Buena Vista, February 22-23, 1847. He was appointed major-general June 29, 1846. The war over, Taylor became the national hero and in 1848 the Whigs nominated him as candidate for President over such competitors as Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. He was elected and entered upon his duties in 1849. The admission of California was complicated with the slavery question and the controversy attendant upon the settlement of these absorbing topics filled the brief period of his administration which was closed by his death sixteen months after his inauguration.

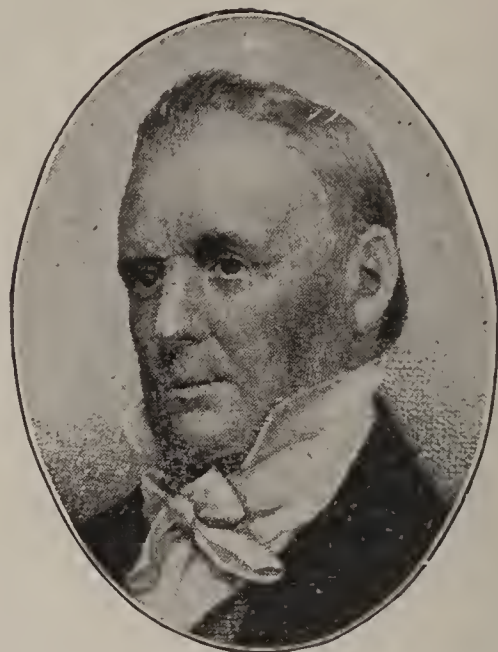


MILLARD FILLMORE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, thirteenth President of the United States: born at Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, 7th of January, 1800; died at Buffalo, New York, 8th of March, 1874. He was the son of Nathaniel Fillmore, a farmer of very modest fortune. While still a boy he learned the trade of a fuller; later he studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1823, and took up practice at Aurora, New York; was a member of the New York State House of Representatives, 1829-33, and drafted the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt; served as a representative of the Whig party from New York, in Congress, 1833-35, and, again, 1837-43; during the latter term was a member of the Ways and Means committee and drafted the tariff bill of 1842; was comptroller of the State of New York, 1847-49; was elected Vice-President on the Whig ticket headed by Zachary Taylor, in 1848; became President on the death of President Taylor, July 9, 1850, retiring from office March 4, 1853. During his administration the Compromise Acts of 1850 were passed with the cordial approval of President Fillmore. The expedition to Japan under Commodore Perry in 1853 was organized and executed. During his administration his political opponents were in control of both houses of Congress. Daniel Webster was his secretary of state. In 1856 Mr. Fillmore became the National American candidate for President of the United States but was defeated by Franklin Pierce, the Democratic candidate. He commanded a corps during the Civil war, and was the honored president of the Buffalo Historical Society.



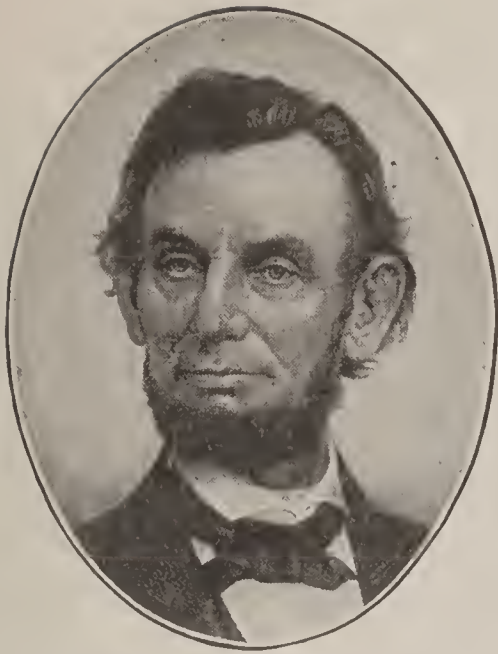
FRANKLIN PIERCE.



JAMES BUCHANAN.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, fourteenth President of the United States: born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, 23d of November, 1804; died at Concord, New Hampshire, 8th of October, 1869. He was the son of Benjamin Pierce; was graduated from Bowdoin College, where he was an associate of Hawthorne and Longfellow. After his graduation from Bowdoin he studied law and was admitted to the bar of his native state. While very young he was elected to the State Legislature and became speaker of that body. He was representative of the Democratic party of New Hampshire in Congress, 1833-37; was United States senator, 1839-42; was offered a cabinet position, which he declined; was a volunteer in the Mexican War, 1846-48; was distinguished for bravery, and was appointed brigadier-general; won credit in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. His war record was a decisive factor in making him a presidential candidate. He was president of the New York State constitutional convention in 1850, and attained eminence in his profession. At the Democratic National convention of 1852, Pierce was nominated on the forty-ninth ballot, triumphing over such prominent competitors as Marcy, Cass, Buchanan, and Douglas. In the election he received 254 electoral votes. His administration was marked by the agitation of the Kansas-Nebraska question and the growth of the slavery controversy, by the Japan treaty, by the Nicaraguan affairs, the dissolution of the Whig party, and rise of the American and Republican parties. President Pierce was defeated for re-nomination in 1856.

JAMES BUCHANAN, fifteenth President of the United States: born at Stony Batter, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, 22d of April, 1791; died at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 1st of June, 1868. His father, an Irishman, settled on a farm at Stony Batter in 1783. James was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, from which institution he was graduated. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1812. In 1814 he was elected to the legislature of Pennsylvania, and to Congress in 1820, remaining a member of that body till 1831. President Jackson sent him as special ambassador to Russia to arrange a commercial treaty with that country. Returning to the United States in 1833 he was elected to the Senate. During the anti-slavery agitation Buchanan tried to keep it out of Congress by declaring that, constitutionally, it was a question which could be settled only by the individual states. Buchanan was secretary of state under President Polk. In 1853 President Pierce made him United States minister to England where he was distinguished by his dignified conduct of the affairs of his office. He returned to America in 1856 the chosen candidate of the Democratic party for the presidency. He was elected by a large majority over General Fremont, the Republican candidate. The questions of slavery and State-rights were the paramount issues of his administration. While claiming that the states had no right to secede, he denied the power of the Federal government to prevent their doing so. He became, however, a staunch supporter of President Lincoln and encouraged the prosecution of the war.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, sixteenth President of the United States: born in Hardin County, Kentucky, 12th of February, 1809; died at Washington, D. C., 15th of April, 1865. He was the son of Thomas Lincoln, descended from English Quaker stock. In 1816 the family moved from Kentucky to Indiana and in 1830 settled in Illinois. Soon after the latter change Lincoln began to work for himself and was engaged at different times as farm laborer, salesman, merchant, and surveyor. He was admitted to the bar in 1836 and began the practice of law at Springfield in 1837. He served in the Black Hawk war in 1832; was a Whig member of the Illinois State legislature, 1834-42; was Whig member of Congress from Illinois, 1847-49; was Republican candidate for United States senator in 1858 and was defeated by Stephen A. Douglas. In a series of debates with Mr. Douglas held throughout Illinois Mr. Lincoln took so pronounced a stand against slavery that he acquired national fame and became the Republican candidate for President in 1860. He was elected, and was inaugurated March 4, 1861. His election was followed by the secession, one after another, of the slave states of the South and by the organization of the Confederacy. War was begun by the Secessionists at Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861, and continued for four years. In September, 1862, President Lincoln issued a proclamation emancipating all slaves in states, or parts of states, which should be in rebellion on January 1, 1863. Mr. Lincoln was re-elected in 1864. He was shot by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1865.

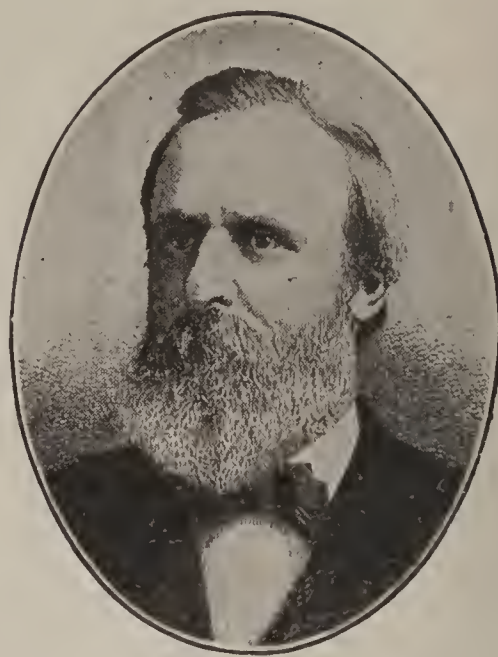


ANDREW JOHNSON.

ANDREW JOHNSON, seventeenth President of the United States: born at Raleigh, North Carolina, 29th of December, 1808; died in Carter County, Tennessee, 31st of July, 1875. He had no advantages of education, and was in early life a tailor. He was a man of tireless energy of character and after establishing himself in Tennessee he became a member of the State legislature; was a member of Congress from Tennessee, 1843-53; was governor of Tennessee, 1853-57; was United States senator 1857-62; was military governor of Tennessee 1862-64; was elected as Republican candidate for Vice-President with Lincoln in 1864; succeeded Lincoln as President on April 15th, 1865. His nomination to the vice-presidency was brought about by the Republicans as a means to conciliate the war Democrats. His unexpected accession to the presidency placed him in conflict with the party which had elected him because of his Democratic State-rights convictions. Congress was then heavily Republican, Mr. Johnson was a man of hasty temper and grim determination, and the quarrel which ensued between them was bitter. Matters culminated when Mr. Johnson attempted to remove Edwin M. Stanton from the secretaryship of war without the consent of the Senate, contrary to the tenure of office act passed over his veto, March 2, 1867. He was impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, but was acquitted after a trial lasting from March 23 to May 26, 1868. The vote for acquittal stood 35 to 19, very nearly the two-thirds vote necessary to conviction. That Mr. Johnson was sincere and desired to serve his country's best interests cannot be doubted.



ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT.



RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, eighteenth President of the United States: born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, 27th of April, 1822; died at Mount McGregor, New York, 23d of July, 1885. He was graduated from West Point in 1843; served through the Mexican War, 1846-48; left the army in 1854 and retired to private life, living in St. Louis and later in Galena, Illinois. On the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 he was appointed colonel of volunteers and brigadier-general, August 7; captured Fort Donelson, February 16, 1862; was thereafter promoted to major-general of volunteers; was made commander of the District of West Tennessee; was made commander of the Department of Tennessee in October, 1862; received the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, and was then made major-general in the regular army; was made commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi in October, 1863; was made lieutenant-general and commander of all the American armies in March, 1864; took up his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac in May, conducted the Wilderness campaign and commenced the siege of Petersburg in June; received the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, Virginia, April 9, 1865; was made general, July 25, 1866; was secretary of war ad interim, August, 1867—January, 1868; was elected President as Republican candidate in 1868, and re-elected in 1872; was an unsuccessful candidate for re-nomination in 1880. His administrations were marked by the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, the inauguration of civil service reform, and the negotiation with Great Britain of the Treaty of Washington.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, nineteenth President of the United States: born at Delaware, Ohio, 4th of October, 1822; died at Fremont, Ohio, 17th of January, 1893. He was graduated from Kenyon College in 1842; studied law and settled in Fremont, Ohio. Later he was city solicitor in Cincinnati. On the outbreak of the war he volunteered, became major of Ohio infantry, served with distinction throughout the war, and, at its close retired as brevet major-general. He entered Congress in 1865, and, having been elected governor of Ohio, he occupied that position from 1868 to 1872. He was defeated for Congress in the election of 1872; and was elected governor on the "honest money" issue in 1875 after a campaign which attracted national attention. It was his success in this contest which caused his name to be presented to the Republican National convention of 1876. In the election which followed, his Democratic opponent was Samuel J. Tilden of New York. The election was contested and finally settled by an Electoral Commission appointed by an Act of Congress, January 29, 1877, to investigate charges of fraudulent returns of electoral votes from Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina. The commission was composed of three Republican senators, two Democratic senators, three Democratic representatives, two Republican representatives, and five associate justices of the Supreme Court. By the decision of this commission Mr. Hayes was declared elected. During his administration occurred the great railroad strikes of 1877, and the resumption of specie payments in 1879.



JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD.

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States: born at Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 19th of November 1831; died at Elberon, New Jersey, 19th of September, 1881. He was a poor boy and after an early struggle with poverty, he entered Hiram College in Ohio. From there he went to Williams College and graduated in 1856. For a time he was an instructor in and later president of Hiram College, 1856-61, and a member of the Ohio Senate, 1859-61. In the opening year of the war he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of volunteers and entrusted with a small independent command. At Middle Creek, Kentucky, he won a victory on January 10, 1862. He was made a brigadier-general, served with distinction at Shiloh, and became chief of staff in Rosecrans' Army of the Cumberland, serving at Chickamauga, in 1863; was promoted major-general in 1863; had been already elected to Congress, and took his seat in December, 1863. From this time he served continuously until 1880, being one of the leading debaters and orators on the Republican side. He was a member of important committees, Military Affairs, Ways and Means, Banking and Currency, and Appropriations and of the Electoral Commission of 1877. He was elected United States senator for Ohio in 1880 and a few weeks later received the Republican nomination for President. His opponent on the Democratic ticket was General Hancock. General Garfield, entering office in March, 1881, became immediately involved in the Republican factional quarrels of New York. He was shot on July 2nd, 1881, by a fanatic, Guiteau, and died several weeks later.



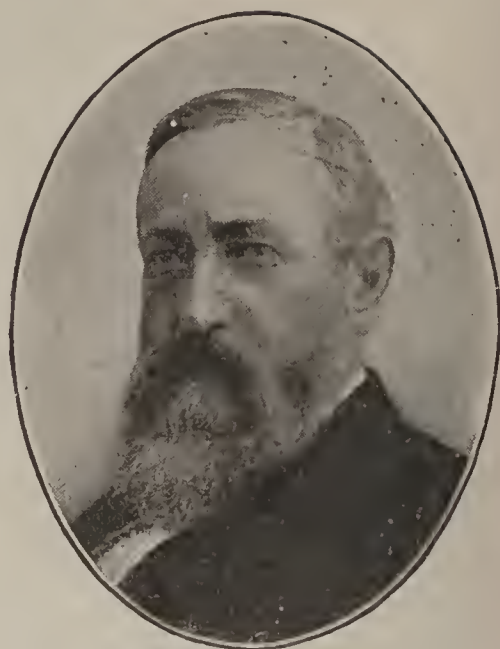
CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR.

CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR, twenty-first President of the United States: born at Fairfield, Vermont, 5th of October, 1830; died at New York, 18th of November, 1886. He was graduated from Union College in 1848, and taught school for some years. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in New York City where he attracted attention as a champion of the rights of colored people in that city. He was appointed a member of the staff of governor Morgan of New York in 1861. During the war he served with distinction as engineer-in-chief, acting quarter-master-general, and inspector-general. He was a prominent participator in New York politics and was appointed Collector of the Port of New York in 1871, from which position he was removed by President Hayes in 1878. After the prolonged and bitter contest for the Republican nomination which ended in the choice of Garfield as candidate for the presidency, Mr. Arthur was selected for the second place on the ticket as a representative of the Stalwart faction. Becoming Vice-President in March, 1881, he was suddenly called to the first position by the assassination of Garfield, and took the oath of office on September 20, 1881. His administration, opened rather inauspiciously because of the prejudices formed by reason of his active interference in New York politics during his term as Vice-President, proved dignified and conservative and won him the respect of all classes. He gave his influence to the strengthening of naval defences, vetoed a Chinese immigration bill and a suspiciously large river and harbor bill. He was an unsuccessful candidate for re-nomination in 1884.



GROVER CLEVELAND.

GROVER CLEVELAND, twenty-second and twenty-fourth President of the United States: born at Caldwell, New Jersey, March 18th, 1837; died June 24th, 1908. The son of a clergyman, Mr. Cleveland received a fair education, studied law, and entered upon its practice at Buffalo, New York, in 1859. He was assistant district attorney of Erie County, 1863-66; was defeated for district attorney in 1865; and was sheriff of Erie County, 1871-74. A reform movement made him Mayor of Buffalo in 1881 and his efficient administration made such a favorable impression that in the summer of 1882 he received the Democratic nomination for governor of New York. Republican disaffection contributed to his election by a majority of 192,000. His administration, following such an unprecedented victory, was such as to give satisfaction to all who desired honest government and in 1884 he received the Democratic nomination for President and was elected over James G. Blaine, the Republican candidate. His administration was marked by his support of civil service reform, of hard money, and especially of tariff reform, which he advocated in a message to Congress in December, 1887. He was again the candidate of his party in 1888 but was defeated. He retired from office, resumed the practice of law, and settled in New York City. In 1892 he was the third time nominated by the Democrats and was elected over Benjamin Harrison, his opponent in the contest of 1888. In 1893 President Cleveland convened an extra session of Congress, which repealed the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman Silver Bill.



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, twenty-third President of the United States: born at North Bend, Ohio, 20th of August, 1833; died at Indianapolis, Indiana, 13th of March, 1901. He was the grandson of William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States. He was graduated from Miami University in 1852; studied law, and settled in Indianapolis to practice his profession. He was elected (Republican) reporter of the Indiana Supreme Court in 1860. Soon after the outbreak of hostilities between North and South he volunteered and became colonel of an Indiana regiment. In the battles of Resaca, and Peach Tree Creek, in 1864, he won distinction for bravery and left the army with the brevet of brigadier-general. He then resumed his position of Supreme Court reporter and was later known as an effective campaign orator and successful lawyer. In 1876 he received the Republican nomination for governor of Indiana but was defeated by a small majority. His name was presented to the Republican national convention of 1880. He was elected to the United States Senate and served from 1881-87. At the Republican national convention of 1888 he received the nomination, and was elected over President Cleveland in a campaign in which protection was the principal issue. His administration was marked by the McKinley Tariff Act in 1890, with the attendant feature of reciprocity, and by the meeting of the first Pan-American Congress. In 1892 Mr. Harrison was again the Republican nominee for the presidency but in the election he was again confronted with Mr. Cleveland as the Democratic candidate and was defeated.



WILLIAM McKINLEY.

WILLIAM McKINLEY, twenty-fifth President of the United States: born at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, 29th of January, 1844; died at Buffalo, New York, 14th of September, 1901. He was educated at Union Seminary, Poland, Ohio, and at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. He was forced by ill health to abandon his studies before completing his college course. For a time he was a school teacher and then clerk in the Poland post office. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private soldier and served with distinction throughout the war, and when mustered out in July, 1865, was acting assistant adjutant-general. At the close of the war he studied law at Youngstown, Ohio, and Albany, New York, and settled for practice in Canton, Ohio. He was prosecuting attorney of Stark County, 1870-71; was Republican member of the 45th, 46th, 47th, 49th, 50th, and 51st Congresses; was defeated for the 52nd Congress. As Congressman he became a figure of national prominence and served on many important committees. As chairman of the Ways and Means committee he introduced and supported the tariff bill of 1890 which bore his name. He served two terms as governor of Ohio, 1892-96. He was nominated and elected President by the Republican party in 1896, and re-elected in 1900. On September 6, 1901, he was shot at Buffalo by Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist, and died on September 14. The Spanish-American war, the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and the establishment of civil government in the Philippine Islands were among the important events of his administration.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, twenty-sixth President of the United States: born at New York City, 27th of October, 1858. He was educated privately and at Harvard from which institution he was graduated in 1880. He then traveled for a year in Europe and in 1881 published his first book, "The Naval War of 1812." He entered politics as a champion of civil service reform; was elected to the State Assembly of New York in 1881; was chairman of the New York delegation to the Republican national convention of 1884; was independent candidate for the mayoralty of New York, in 1886, but was defeated; was appointed a member of the United States Civil Service Commission and served from 1886 to 1895; was influential in advancing the number of employees on that list from 14,000 to 40,000; was president of the board of New York police commissioners, 1896; was assistant-secretary of the navy, 1897-98; was lieutenant-colonel of the United States volunteer cavalry regiment, known as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders;" bore a conspicuous part in the Cuban campaign and was promoted colonel; was elected governor of New York, 1898; was Republican candidate for Vice-President and was elected 1900. On the death of President McKinley he became President, September 14, 1901; and he was elected in 1904 by the largest popular majority ever given a candidate. The most important events of his two administrations have been the establishment of self government in Cuba, recognition of the independence of Panama, the beginning of the Panama Canal, the passage of the Reclamation Act, and establishment of a provisional government in Cuba.



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, twenty-seventh President of the United States: born in Cincinnati, Ohio, 15th of September, 1857. The son of an eminent jurist and statesman; was graduated from Yale in 1878; received the following honorary degrees: LL. B. from the Law School of Cincinnati University in 1880; LL. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1902, from Yale in 1903, from Harvard in 1905, and from Miami in 1905. He held various federal, state, and academic positions during the years from 1881-1900, when he was made chairman of the U. S. Philippine Commission and served as the first civil governor of the Philippine Islands in 1901-1903. In the above office he established civil government in all the provinces; a public school system; a judiciary system; a health department and postal and civil service systems. In February, 1904, he entered President Roosevelt's cabinet as Secretary of War and served until July, 1908, when he became the nominee of the Republican party for President, and was elected in the November following. The first important event of his administration was the passage of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill which finally received his support. That measure failed to carry out the party pledges for tariff revision downwards and roused great hostility in Congress and with the general public. As a further tariff measure, President Taft presented and secured the passage of the Canadian Reciprocity Bill. Mr. Taft failed to receive the support of the progressive element in his party and, while re-nominated by the Republicans in 1912, was defeated in the election following.



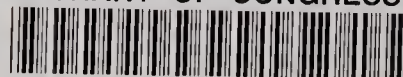
WOODROW WILSON.

WOODROW WILSON, twenty-eighth President of the United States: born at Staunton, Virginia, 28th of December, 1856. The son of a clergyman; was graduated from Princeton in 1879, after preliminary studies at Davidson College, North Carolina. He studied law at the University of Virginia, 1879-1880; practiced law in Atlanta, 1882-1883, and began there the political and historical writings which first brought him into public notice; he studied political science at Johns-Hopkins and in 1886 received the degree of Ph.D. from that institution. He was an associate professor at Bryn Mawr, 1885-1888, and at Wesleyan University, 1888-1890. In 1890 he began his career as a professor at Princeton and in 1902 became president of that University. In 1910 he was elected Democratic governor of New Jersey. Prominent among the many important statutes enacted under this administration as governor, the Primary Law and the Workmen's Compensation Law may be taken as types of the political and social measures which he has urged. In July, 1912, he received the Democratic nomination for the presidency and was elected in the following November. Through President Wilson's influence the Congress, during the first year of his administration, passed the Underwood-Simmons Tariff Law, with provisions for a Tax on incomes, and the National Banking and Currency Law. In dealing with Mexico and with the warring nations of Europe, he has had to meet many grave crises, which at times have threatened to involve the United States in war.

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